INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us, to support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV NO. 151— BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 24 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29 Oct.	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		18,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,598
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		18,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	18,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,598
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN x ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		18,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,598
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	18,088

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £49.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £43.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
24th Oct.	VITA	..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
26th „	BARODA	..	Bussrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th „	KARAPARA	..	East & South Africa.
28th „	VARELA	..	Bussrah via Karachi
29th „	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA	..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bussrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Distt.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapar	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22092.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK
The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.
KATNI
SOAP STONE
LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has recently introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates.—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEER to work as leveller in Jhalawar (Sind) Survey, Pay Rs. 40 to 60 per month according to qualification, which carries with it a field allowance of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month. Replies giving details of previous experience and copies of certificates should be addressed to "THE DEPUTY MANAGER (ENGINEERING), Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
A 29436

EARN Rs. 100 to 200 a month.—WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to sell our famous Mysore Agarbathies and other Perfumery Articles and to canvass shares. Apply with two annas stamps for particulars to:—K. RAMA DAS, Managing Director, The Mysore Perfumery & Indigenous Industries, Ltd., Mysore.
A R467.

WANTED—SERVICE, if by you send us sharp, annas two, that the prospectus may be sent to you. Apply MANAGER, The Rajputana Post Procuring Office Jodhpur.
A R519

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/- Commission. Apply anna stamp—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third English Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be prvided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
A 29406.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
29342

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29331.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge. English translation, colonred Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/-. Ask for our catalogue please S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28315B

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTHDROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-3-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received uptil 5th November, 1927 for supply of 60,000 maunds of grass fodder in Rajputana.
Apply to No. 2045, Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Chronicle".
29404.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONCESSION IN FARES DURING DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays, the following concession is granted on the G. I. P. Railway:—

FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

Cheap Week end return tickets at present issued between (1) V. T. Bombay, Byculla, Dadar, Thana and (2) Nasik Road Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Kirkee, Poona, Neral and Matheran are issued from FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1927, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th October, 1927, and will be available for completion of return journey up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 28th October, 1927.

FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Return journey concession tickets between certain stations at a fare and half for third class passengers by mail ordinary and express trains will be issued in local booking only from SATURDAY, the 22nd October to THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1927, and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to midnight of Monday the 31st October 1927.

For full particulars see posters exhibited at stations.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
21-10-1927.

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

SRI KOLAYATJI MELA 1927.

DURING the period of the ensuing Mela at Sri Kolayatji from the 4th to 9th Nov., 1927, inclusive, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Sri Kolayatji and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz.

Rs. 6-1-0 for the second class.
Rs. 1-11-0 for the third class.

Intermediate class tickets will not be issued.

Extra Pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji as required to meet the rush; the time table of trains between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Sri Kolayatji for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper Classes may be secured by application to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 31st OCTOBER, but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

Reserved accommodation in the 3rd class will not be provided.

For the convenience of pilgrims, a temporary Booking Office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for the outward journey to Sri Kolayatji on the dav of issue only and for the return journey from Sri Kolayatji on any day upto 9TH NOV., 1927.

R. D. CONNELL,
Traffic Superintendent,
Bikaner State Railway,
Bikaner.
29428

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO.S' ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1927, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 32, Apollo Street, being the Registered Office of the Company, as provided by Section 209 of the Indian Cos'. Act VII of 1913.

All Creditors secured or unsecured are requested to attend in time

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1927.
DEVIDAS J. DESAI,
MANEKLAL UJAMSHI,
Liquidators.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at KODIBAG near KARWAR, 21st November, 1927, and the following days.

1,053 tons teak logs
27 tons Sissum logs
69 tons Matti logs
3 tons Honne logs
About 2,518 teak poles.

JUNGLEWOOD RAFTERS

II class 90
III class 839
IV class 74

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

E. S. B. TAVENER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara W. D.
Karwar, 10th October, 1927.
29391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 7th day of November, 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the business of which notice has been posted to the members of the Company as required by the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board.
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th day of October, 1927.
29439.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following three resolutions as extraordinary resolutions:—

(a) "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

(b) "That Mr. S. B. Billimoria, M. B.E., F.C.R.A., Public Accountant, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

and

(c) a resolution fixing the remuneration of the liquidator.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN (as authorised by clause 80 of the Articles of Asscciation) that should the above resolutions be duly passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting, and that such Meeting will be held at the same place on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing resolutions confirming the above resolutions as special resolutions.

Bombay, 20th day of October, 1927.
By Order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
29440.

NOTICE

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ltd., (In Vol. Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 37-39, Forbes Street, Bombay, on the 3rd day of November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the sub-joined resolution as an Extraordinary resolution, that is to say:—

"That this Meeting of the shareholders of the Company hereby authorises the Liquidators to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the partners of Moti Jetha and Co., a printed copy of which terms accompanied the notice convening this meeting and to do all such acts and things as may be necessary or expedient to carry the said terms into effect."

(SD.) VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA,
(SD). LESLIE BLUNT,
(SD.) MATHURADAS VISSONJI,
Liquidators.
29441

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO.'S ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION passed at the General Meeting of the abovenamed Company held on 3rd October, 1927, confirmed as a Special Resolution at the General Meeting of the abovenamed Company held on the 20th October, 1927, it has been resolved that the abovenamed Company be wound up and that Messrs. Manaklal Ujamsey and Devidas Jekisondas Desai be appointed Liquidators of the said Company.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1927.
FOR THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS LIMITED.,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWANDAS,
Agents.
29435.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Pranjiwan Khemchand Madhavji, Bombay, hath agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances whatsoever. Final Plot Number 248 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle, admeasuring 650 square yards.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to upon or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Anderi this 21st day of October, 1927.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
29434.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE AT NO. 22, WALKESHWAR ROAD, CONTRACTORS BUNGALOW ON THE SEAFACE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th October, 1927, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above place, date, and time, valuable and up to date household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, rich carpets and brassware, blackwood carved furniture complete dining-room jacobean furniture, Drawing-room folding suite, semi-grand piano, Roberts and Devji's, rich artistic made cabinets and chiffoneers, original chubbs safe on stand, large (Zoonda) wardrobes jacobean bedstead with bed mattresses, Chesterfield and Derby suites, Master Voice gramophone with records, roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, meatsafe, cupboards, Dressing chival glasses, oval mirror almyrahs etc., etc. (the property of Dr. M. S. Nicholson, changing his residence and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT BACK BAY HOUSE UPPER COLABA ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH OCTOBER '27 AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above place date, and time valuable household furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table and chairs, side boards and dinner wagons, drawing-room Chesterfield suites, Piano, Phonograph, carpets, brass trays and pots, fancy ornaments, E. lamps and fans, large and small writing tables, book cases, reclining sofa, easy chairs, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, meatsafes, white painted iron cots, corner cabinets Ice box, etc., etc.

The property of W. Tripp, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

BONAFIED SALE OF FURNITURE AT ANDHERI.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Andheri, corner of Vesawa and Karany Road, Bungalow known as "Four Bungalows," household furniture such as dining table, chairs, and sideboards, sofas and chairs, cabinets, writing tables, beds, glass and wooden cupboards, meatsafes, glass and crockeryware etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Present
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
'SHOULDER ARMS'
(Pathe Re-Issue 3 Reels)
Charlie's Immortal classic of the War.
"SPEED"
2 Reels
From a tortoise to 207 Miles per hour.
"NO FATHER TO GUIDE HIM",
2 Reel Comedy.
Charley Chase
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8.15, & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera Hous.

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PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
Present This Week
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
PAINTING THE TOWN
featuring
PATSY RUTH MILLER
And
GLENN TRYON
A red hot farce Comedy
That will keep you laughing.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

DON'T FAIL THIS FILM
Sati Madri
Kohinoor's Super Production
AT
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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
GEORGE TOWN, MADARS.

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AMUSEMENTS

GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME.

DURING DIVALI HOLIDAYS!!

TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. BEBANDSHAHI | TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M. KICHAK VADH | WEDNESDAY 26th Oct. at 4 p.m. KHADASTAK (New Drama)

WILL BE STAGED BY—

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

At The ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.

Booking at the Theatre From 7 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 7 p. m.

Second Week. Second Week.

In Response to Phenomenal Success and Unprecedented Rush

TAGORE'S

Sacrifice

HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO ANOTHER WEEK

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

EVERY EVENING

Saturday and Sunday : 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.

EVERY DAY: 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.

WEEKLY SHARE BAZAR REPORT

(Messrs. Lewis and Jones.)

BOMYBA, October 20.

Both Banks and the public appear to have very little interest in the Bond market and operators have become resigned to the prospect of a continuance of dull times, for Rupee Treasury Bills look as if they have come to stay. Until these issuss cease there can be no revival of general interest in Government Securities. The investor has another counter attraction in Sterling securities which still show very favourable returns on capital

COTTON MILL SHARES.

To-day's closing prices indicate a slight easing off in cash shares although the principal speculative counters are still around last week's levels. Judging by Balance Sheets coming to hand, quite a number of mills are faced with either capital reconstruction or liquidation and the sooner the matter is taken in hand, the better it will be for all concerned.

Quite a fair number of G. kaks changed hands aronnd Rs. 132|8 whilst Sassoon Silks are 77|4 buyers. Apart from a few specialities there is very little genuine investment business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Business for the December account opened to-day with a better feeling in evidence and prospects of improved turnover. Price movements on the whole have been slight and to-day's closing tone may be called steady.

Bank shares.—Quotations show a firm tendency. Imperials are in better demand up to 1445 and 357|8. Indias are 80 and Barodas quote 90 with sellers scarce in each case. Centrals are steady a t27|12.

Railway shares.—Prices continue unchanged with only a limited business passing. Sara Sirajganj were done at 97 and Mymensingh Rebtaes at 98. Sind Lights are on offer at 142 C. D. Guzerats quote 94 and look cheap.

Cement shares.—These are the firmest spot in our market. Bundis are close at 32|8, Punjab Ordinary at 9|8 with the Preference 14|8, Katnis are steady at 173|12 and Indians at 190.

Manganese shares.—Shivrajpurs have improved to 49|4 with C. I. M's at 25|4 but we think that lower rates will be seen.

Shipping shares.—Bombay Steam Ordinary have put on a few points to 200 with the Preference quoting 230 X. D. Scindias are steady at 17|2.

Bombay Telephones at 41|8 have had only a small business whlie Bombay Trams show improvement to 141|4. Ahmedabad Electries have advanced to 92 on continued buying enquiry with buyers of Surat Electric at 92.

A keen demand for Bombay Burmas has taken the price to 715 with the new shares at 270 and those who took the hint we gave last week should hold.

Insurance shares.—These continues to go head and New India are now 18|10 X.D. Jupiter opening yesterday at 86 rose to 9 at the close. Oriental Government were done at 23|10.

Hydro Electric shares:—As indicated last week there has been some further slight relapse in prices in this group, although in the case of Andhra Ordinary today's closing is above the lowest. The Balance Sheets of the three companies comprising this group are due in December and are awaited with great interest.

Andhra Valley Ordinary 805, Tata Hydro Ordinary 1067 1|2, Tata Power Ordinary 513 3|4, Andra Valley Preference 1015, Tata Hydro Preference 1050, Tata Power Preference 847 1|2.

Tata Iron and Steel shares.—These shares continue very idle and there has been next to nothing doing. Whilst quotations are unchanged it is difficult to indicate the future course of the market. We quote:—

Ordnary 52|12, 1st Preference 133|8, Deferred 182|8, 2nd Prefrence 84.

Engineering shares.—Alcock Ashdowns remain a steady spot around 300 and, in common with other first class engineering businesses, will probably show an improved year's working. A small parcel of Josts were done at 163|12 whilst Tata Constructions have buyers at 51.

In the Brady group, Bombay Ugandas have been in demand up to 43 on dividend prospects.

Rubber Stocks continued to show a further increase on the week touching 70,916 tons. Shares have remained firm on the steadying up of the price of the commodity.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 22.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London..	12.10-3|4
T.T. Brussels on London ..	34.99
T.T. Madrid on London ..	28.38
T.T. Milan on London	89.12
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.09
T.T. London on Prague ..	164.43

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-7|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe—
Sellers Jan.-Feb. 50|3.
Barietta Russo:—
Sellers Jan.-Feb. 50|3.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Sellers Oct.-Nov. 51|6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
Value Nov. 50|6.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET REPORT.

Further decline in the prices of the raw materials has produced entire loss of confidence amongst the dealers regarding the present level of prices and this combined with the total absence of demand from the up country markets has resulted into nervousness in the yarn market to such an extent that dealers do not show any inclination to make any fresh purchases in any kind of yarns. English, Japanese or India. In fact most of the dealers have engaged their attention in disposing of their holdings at the best market rates and some of the weak holders have been trying to force sales upon the unwilling buyers who have been practically out of the market with a view to obtain their requirements at yet cheaper rates in course of the next few days. Reports from up country markets are far from satisfactory and in view of the daily declining rates of cotton, buying is extremely limited. Besides, it is reported that up country Mills have been reducing their rates day after day and it is difficult for Bombay Mills to sell their stocks even at considerably lower prices, considering the present level of the raw material. On the whole our market is very unsettled and he ss a bold man, who will now say with any certainty when the market is going to be steady once again.

English yarns. Dealers are busy in selling their holdings from stock which they are offering at considerably lower rates on account of serious decline in Japanese yarns and although there are some shortages in certain class of yarns particularly in twofolds no fresh forward business has been possible as the rates quoted by Manchester spinners are about 15 per cent. higher at present.

Japanese Yarns. Considerable heavy arrivals during the last few days combined with very restricted offtake has lead to a further decline in prices and if no satisfactory demand is forthcoming in the next few days it is very likely that the prices might decline still further. The Import Houses have been quoting higher rates and judging the market situation they do not feel inclined to press sales, as otherwise it would have resulted into something like crisis. Dealers have been very nervous and have been trying to sell their stocks at the best market rates and do not show any inclination to buy any forward yarns, and demand is very limited as usual at this time.

Artificial silk yarns. Prices remain more or less unchanged but the undertone is rather quiet. There has been inquiries from various quarters at lower rates but business is very difficult to bring about. Markers have been quoting much higher rates and are busy selling at the best market rates.

Indian yarns. It has been again a very difficult time for the Mills so far as the yarn sales are concerned and the rates offered to them at the present moment are in many cases so rediculous compared to the level of prices of raw material for standard yarns in most of the bids and if the Mills accept the same they will make a heavy loss. Most of the Mills are prepared to sell their stocks and forward deliveries with little or no margins of profits but in the present state of the yarn market dealers do not show any inclination to make purchases at the rates offered by the Mills. Up country demand is quite absent as usual at this time of the year on account of the approach of Diwali and dealers have no other course but to wait for the Moorat Day when they expect sales will be made at reasonable rates. Stocks with the dealers are heavy compared with the daily offtake and even with the Mills they are increasing.

The future course of the market entirely depends upon the course of the raw materials but in the Moorat Time, looking to the present lack of confidence, amongst the dealers, we tnink, the turnover will be considerably less than during the previous years and perhaps this Diwali may turn a disappointing to Yarn Trade.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:—
Sellers Nov.-Dec. 30|-.
Paid Jan.-Apl. 30|1-1|2.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 22.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Sellers Dec.-Jan. £15-8-9.
Linseed, Bombay Ton:—
Quoted Oct.-Nov. £18-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Value Oct.-Nov. £17-3-9.
Value Nov.-Dec. £17-3-9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Sellers Oct.-Nov. £8-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Sellers Oct.-Nov. £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Sellers Oct.-Nov. £19-10-0.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

IMPROVED ON TRADE BUYING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

The New York futures market opened 17 points lower but improved 46 points on trade buying. At the advance hedge selling depressed values and the market closed at a net decline of 5 to 11 points. Spot Cotton declined 5 points to 20 cent.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton improved 8 points to 19.83 cent.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 21st instant.

January Highest 19.94 (11-16 a.m.) lowest 19.48 (at the opening).

Hedge selling, trade buying.

Messrs. Brenl & Co. have received the following cable D|21st instant (1-40 p.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Favourable weather caused heavy liquidation spots and future. At present level trade good buyers. Think further decline will meet resistance, still bullish for long pull."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on favourable weather, later advanced on trade buying but again declined on Southern hedge selling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.

December	19.60 plus .3
January	19.65 plus .5
March	19.81 plus .0
May	20.01 plus .3
July	19.85 —.5
Middling Spot	20.00 plus .0

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.

January	19.88 plus .2
March	20.01 —.4
Middling Spot	19.90 plus .7

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	10,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	392,000
Exports to Great Britain ..	53,000
Exports to France and the Continent	174,000
Exports to Japan	53,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,049,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	967,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 15-1|4.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|et D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 907.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 967.
Bank's buying D D 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128
Bank's buying 60 D.st D P 124.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-12.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-13.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and idle. Very little business doing. China was a seller at higher rate.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 3/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.08.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct 22.

3 months 4 5-16 per cent.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 1 3-4 per cent.
1 month 2 1-2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 22.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F., Calcutta:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt. ..... 14|1-1|2.
Jan.-Mar., per cwt. ..... 14|4-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt. ..... 14|3-1|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. ..... 14|4

LIVERPOOL.

STEADY UNEDRTONE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool futures market opened 11 points lower on long liquidation but improved on new buying and short covering. Trade buying was resumed and the market displayed a steady undertone. At the advance there was scattered liquidation on reports of favourable matter. The close was at a decline of 4 to 8 points.

Middling spot decline 20 points to 11.09d. per lb. and ready sales were 10,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 6 to 8 points, while Egyptian futures closed steady at a rise of 18 to 21 points.

The next Ginning report will be issued at 3 p.m. (English time) on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 21st instant.

1-20 p.m.:—While market may decline further on long liquidation, we have a favourable opinion of market eventually. Advise buying at this level and on any further decline.

8-50 p.m.:—Long liquidation, New buyers, short covering. Weather clear and warmer.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—Market slightly eased on favourable weather and further hedge selling, while trade continues to buy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

October	10.58 —.9
November	10.54 —.7
December	10.54 —.7
January	10.56 —.7
February	10.53 —.8
March	10.53 —.6
April	10.50 —.5
May	10.51 —.5
June	10.45 —.5
July	10.42 —.5
August	10.29 —.5
September	10.11 —.2
October	9.98 —.4
Middling Spot	11.05 —.4

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	650

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Scinde, Good	0.35 plus .0
Scinde, Fully Good	8.55 plus .0
Scinde, Fine	8.75 plus .0
Bengal, Good	8.35 plus .0
Bengal, Fully Good	8.55 plus .0
Bengal, Fine	8.75 plus .0
Oomra, Good	8.90 plus .0
Oomra, Fully Good	9.15 plus .0
Oomra, Fine	9.40 plus .0
Broach, Good	9.30 plus .0
Broach, Fully Good	9.60 plus .0
Broach, Fine	9.90 plus .0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

October	18.12 —.09
November	18.26 —.07
December	18.29 —.04
January	18.33 —.03
February	18.33 —.07
March	18.35 —.08
April	18.35 —.07
May	18.35 —.07
June	18.30 —.10
July	18.30 —.10
August	10.30 —.10
September	18.30 —.10
October	18.30 —.10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export.	3,000
Total Cotton, Forward to Consumers	57,000
Total Cotton, Imports	32,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,015,000
Actual Week's Sales	55,840

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 22.

Silver:—
Spot ..... 25-7|8
Forward ..... 25-15|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz .... £4-4-11-1|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rabbed, lb., Spot 1 4-3|4 Sellers.

BOMBAY.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Following a small decline of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 379 but improved on short covering. At the advance there was some selling and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M. 379 383|12 378|8 381.
Oomra D.|J. 350 350 348 348|8.
Bengal D.|J. 314 315 311 314.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 5 points lower. The local market opened at Rs. 381 and improved to Rs. 382|8. At this level jobbers sold on easier cables from Liverpool. Quotations at 6-30 were as under:—

Broach A.|M. 381 382|8 379 379|8.
Oomra D.|J. 348 348 346 346|8.
Bengal D.|J. 315 315 314 314|8.

SAMPIN MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Oct. 229.80 plus 0.70.
January 236.80 plus 0.90.
April 242.10 plus 0.20.

DAILY COTTON STATISTIC

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 22.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		575	1774
Central India	227	6992	6072
Barsi and Nagar		1204	414
Hyderabad-Gaorani		660	110
Berar		3702	1447
Central Provinces	169	2653	569
Total Oomras	396	15686	10386
Dholera	100	12145	1972
N.W. Provinces ..	134	5187	1954
Rajputana ..	84	5289	5441
Sind-Punjab ..	203	4563	2877
Broach ..		2545	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2330	5376
Westerns-Northerns	2	2636	6309
Cocoanada ..		..	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1013	3743
Persian	85	1700	1879
American		18038	13812
Egyptian and African		4288	11899
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		
Total	1004	80,711	65,527

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 20th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This yea.	Last year.
Europe	1145	57,600	36,679
Japan & China		56,189	13578
Coast Ports ..		2692	1949
Up-country by Rail		10,875	14570
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		2920	329
Total	1145	130479	67096

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Ready Mill Terms.	Delivery Contract. Nov	Dec
Bengal Superline MG	330		
Bengal Fine MG	325	⊕ 9	⊕ 7
Bengal FG MG	320		
Sinan-Punjab Fine MG	325		
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	320		
Wardha Hingt Fine MG	305		
Nagpur Fine MG	305	⊕16	⊕19
Yeotmal Fine MG	300		
Arvi Fine MG	360	⊕16	⊕12
Amraoti Fine MG	350		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	350	⊕	⊕
Mulkapur Fine MG	348-50		
Khandesh Fine MG	348-50	⊕ 1	— 4
Muthia Fine MG	340		
Nanded-Purna Best Quality			
Purna Average Quality			
Parbhani-Sailu Average Quality	355		
Indore-Ujjain Average Quality	350		
Burwah-Sanavad	350		
		March	
Broach Fine MG	380	⊕13	
Broach FG MG	370		
Westerns Good MG	365		
Westerns H G			
Cambodia Fine MG	420		
Miraj-Sangli FG MG	380		
Coompta FG MG	390		
Dhollera FG MG			
Kadi-Viramgam FG MG			

Delivery Contract quotations are based on the December-January Hedge Contract prices.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Japan T and Co. Broach	373
100 Japan T and Co. Berar	360
100 Finlay Mill, Ujjain	340
100 Currimbhai, Bengal Old	291
100 Currimbhai, Broach	375
100 Tata and Co. Nimarkheri	345
100 Hirjee Laljee Panchpal	325
100 E. D Sassoon Nizamabad	305
100 Bombay and Co. Jamnagar	320
100 Petit Mill Sindh-Punjab	331

Saturday Room Rate was closed.

Ready market closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for Dewali.

THE MISCARRIAGE OF DYARCHY

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY THE ONLY REMEDY

MR. S. SINHA'S ADDRESS IN LONDON.

The following are the concluding extracts from the paper on "The Evils of Dyarchy" read by Mr. Suchidananda Sinha before the East India Association, London:-

GOVERNOR UNDER DYARCHY.

From what I have said above it would be clear that the Governor administering Dyarchy--either with the aid of the Executive Council on the reserved side or with that of his Ministers on the transferred--is not what we understand by the term "constitutional Governor." His powers under the law are large and extensive some may think dangerously so. To began with he alone of all the members of Provincial Government is vested with the powers of framing rules for the carrying on of the business of Government and on which the working of the whole system hinges. Section 49 (cl. 2) vests the Governor alone with powers to "make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in his Executive Council and with his Ministers." The result of the rules framed under the terms of this section is that the principle of Joint ministerial responsibility---so clearly enunciated in the section quoted above has been practically abrogated and the Ministers are overruled almost daily and the Executive Councillors --especially the many "safe" ones--made subservient to the Governors will. When, for instance, the point was raised as to the reason why the work of the Indian "Home Member" was done by his Civilian colleague--to which I have referred above--the answer given by the latter on behalf of the Governor was that the transaction of official business was a domestic concern of the Government. True, but it did not seem to have struck the Civilian Member that if he alone could do both his own work and that of his Indian colleague, it is obviously a waste of public funds to retain the latter at a high salary--that too in a poor country like India. Such are the inherent difficulties one is naturally faced with when taking up an untenable position in defence of Dyarchy and its practical working.

UNDULY PROTECTED.

But while the powers of the Governor are obviously large and arbitrary he is unduly protected of all the members of Government. The Executive Councillors and the Ministers sit in the Legislative Council, and have to defend not only their individual offical acts, but also those of the Government as a whole. But the pivot of the Provincial Government, the Governor, who is entrenched at the Government House outside the Legislative Council, and who moves from there the whole machinery of administration, is declared by law and rules to be absolutely immune from any criticism in the Legislature, or even from his name being referred to therein in his official capacity. In other words, he is treated on the same footing as a constitutional sovereign--be it a King or a President--who is declared immune from parliamentary criticism on the ground that as the head of the Executive he but follows the advice of his Ministers, who sit in the Legislature to defend their policy and the advice tendered by them to the constitutional head of the State. But such an assumption is absolutely unwarranted by the facts and the circumstances relating to, or attending the, working of Dyarchy in the nine major provinces of the Indian Empire. The law and the rules obtaining therein have made the Governor the most powerful member of the Provincial Government. It is he who runs the whole machinery of administration, both on the reserved and the transferred sides, and who also directs and controls the work of the Legislature by having vested in him the powers of ultimately disallowing or overruling interpellations, motions, resolutions, and private legislation. And yet in spite of it all he is treated in law and in fact as if he were but a constitutional Governor. The facts stated above in regard to the extensive powers vested in and wielded by the Governor go to show the baselessness of such an assumption. Far from that being the case, the fact is (as I have pointed out above) that even his colleagues in the Government--either on the reserved or the transferred side--have no voice in that very important function of a Government, the power to make rules for the convenient transaction of business. Clearly, then, an amendment is called for, not only of Section 49, dealing with the rule-making powers of the Governor, but also of the provisions under which his acts and orders cannot be discussed or even referred to in the Legislature. Either the Governor's acts or orders should be made amenable to the Legislature, or--if that be considered undesirable or inexpedient---the Governor should become a constitutional Governor, dependent on the advice of the Ministry, who alone should be responsible to the Legislature.

LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

Such are but some of the striking and salient features of Dyarchy, both in theory and practice. The system has been found both in its principles and practice to be full of grave defects and serious limitations, and it is not surprising that it has not appealed to Indian imagination. In his "Government and Parties in Continental Europe" (vol. i., p. 103) that distinguished authority, Professor Lowell, after analyzing the constitutions of various Continental States, remarks that the result of his analysis shows that "the foundation of government is faith, not reason," and this view is obviously even more applicable to the Governments of Eastern rather than Western countries, and can be predicated with even greater certainty of Asiatic countries and their Governments rather than those of Europe, or of those derived from or based on European models. But that is not all. For, "if" (as remarked by the late Viscount Bryce in his monumental work on the American Commonwealth, vol. i., p. 357) "the true value of a political contrivance resides not in its integrity, but its adaptation to the temper and circumstance of the people for whom it is designed," then there can be no hesitation in saying that no political system could be worse adapted to the objects the authors of the scheme had in view than Dyarchy in the provinces of the Indian Empire, as its inherent defects are patent on the surface, both in the theory on which it is based and also in its actual, practical working.

But there are other important political considerations bearing upon the subject under discussion. "Parliamentary Government," says Professor Lowell (in his standard work on the Government of India, vol ii., chapter lvi.), "avoids deadlocks by making the Executive responsible to the Legislature." "Presidential Government," he continues, "limits deadlocks, because all the organs of the State must alternately submit to a superior tribunal, the electorate of the nation." But a Government like that established in all the major provinces of the Indian Empire, composed of an elected Legislature and a divided Executive, with a Governor at its head armed with extensive powers and working one half of the Government with the aid of an Executive Council appointed by the Crown and not responsible to the Legislature, and the other half with the aid of Ministers appointed by himself and responsible to the Legislature, is a system not only too complex and complicated, but one which, being unknown constitutional history, is naturally unwarranted by political experience as a satisfactory solution of the problem of an efficient Executive, sufficiently amenable to the control of popular representatives. As for its being able to command the "faith" of the Indian people, it is unfortunately but too true (and for reasons stated above there is nothing surprising in it) that in the opinion of all those who have worked the system, whether officials or non-officials, Indians or Europeans, Dyarchy has completely forfeited any claim to allegiance.

REMEDY: PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Before discussing the question of a proper remedy for the present state of affairs in the provinces of India, I would like to remark that, as foreshadowed by me in the opening part of my address, I have tried my best to survey and discuss the problem purely from the administrative and not from the political standpoint. I have not referred to the abstract right of all peoples in general or of those of India in particular to rule themselves, or to the especial difficulties that may be said to exist in India in giving the people Home Rule, because these would be political rather than administrative considerations. My attempt has been to show that the King in Parliament---the highest Sovereign body in the British Commonwealth---having declared his will in the Preamble to the Reform Act of 1919 that its object was "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India," that object likely to be achieved at any time through the medium of the system of Dyarchy. Now has not only been achieved, but is not likely to constructive measure becomes at once an important one, and it is to this that I shall refer before bringing my remarks to a close.

At one time, with a shorter experience of the working of Dyarchy, I thought that the best course would be to transfer, from time to time, additional departments to the charge of Ministers, till they came to possess complete control over the provincial administration. This was the view I

(Continuation of Sinha's Address.)

held as late as 1924, and expressed it in the minute which I wrote for the information of the Muddiman Reforms Enquiry Committee. But the discussions which I then had the advantage of having with my two colleagues in the Government on the reserved side---the Governor and the Senior Executive Councillor--satisfied me that the remedy proposed by me would probably be worse than the disease itself, and I was thus led to accept the conclusion suggested by my colleagues--though they were not prepared to recommend its adoption at that time on the ground that it went beyond the purview of the enquiry then undertaken--namely, that provincial autonomy could be the only solution of the problem facing us. Thus, in this important matter, I tried to be more cautious than my colleagues of the Indian Civil Service, but finding that my view was declared to be untenable and impracticable by administrators like Sir William Marris and Sir Henry Wheeler—who deprecated setting up a half-way house--I was driven, on a more careful consideration, to accept their view that there was no 'via media' between the present system and provincial autonomy. This is not only the view of the two experienced Anglo-Indian administrators, quoted above, who may justly be credited with an intimate knowledge of the working of Dyarchy, but also that of another Anglo-Indian authority—namely, Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Concluding an article on "Indian Politics and Economics" in the issue of the "Edinburgh Review" for July last, and after pointing out what according to him are very serious obstacles to constitutional progress in British India, Sir Michael says that if and when an Indian nation has come into existence, "we can then ask Indians to co-operate with us in the development of self-government in its only practical form----i.e., provincial autonomy." So that evidently is the one practical solution of the problem with which we are confronted, and the inevitable conclusion logically forced upon us is that, whenever the present system is to be superseded, it can only be by the adoption of provincial autonomy---i.e., by a system in which the Executive is composed of a constitutional Governor and a Ministry responsible to the Legislature.

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawspelly [illegible] B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B. . Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

EDUCATIONAL REFORM SUGGESTED

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Reviewing the report of the Committee on middle class unemployment, the Madras Government recognise that the problem of middle class unemployment cannot be solved at once, and that there is, in fact, no single panacea for the evil. The Governor in Council agrees with the Committee that the two main causes at the root of the problem mainly the prevailing misconception of the object of education, and the habit of regarding an agricultural occupation as beneath the dignity of an educated man can best be eradicated by the propagation of sounder ideas as to the economic structure of all civilised societies, and expresses the hope that a leading part will be taken by non-official enterprise in such propaganda. The chief measures advocated by the Committee in the direction of educational reform are already under examination, and the Government will take into immediate consideration each of the specific suggestions put forward by the Committee.—A. P.

MR. SARDA'S BILL IN ASSEMBLY.

SUPPORTED BY LEARNED SANYASIS

BENARES, Oct. 22.

Learned Sanyasis at a meeting supported the Bill of Mr. Sarda, introduced in the Legislative Assembly, prohibiting marriage of girls below twelve and of boys below fifteen. The speakers gave quotations from ancient Shastras and said that the Bill was in no way against Hindu.—Free Press.

WORLD FIGURES.

SOME SIGNIFICANT NAMES

(BY T. L. VASWANI).

Democracy depends on wise leadership. Great men are essential to human progress. A nation or a society, if it will advance and achieve, must have a stratum which throws up great leaders of thought and action. Viewing this question from different angles, I had occasion in the course of a talk with an intellectual group the other day, to emphasise certain points to which I should like to draw attention of as many young men as I can:—

(1) We must not confound greatness with bigness. A big man may not be great.

(2) Fame is not greatness. More are familiar with the names of this actress and that, this politician or that, than say, of Croce, Gentile or Bergson. Yet all the three are thinkers of a high order and will be remembered long after the names of cinema-stars or politicians are forgotten.

(3) The popular conception of greatness as being, mainly, a province of kings and 'military' leaders, must be revised. The ancient Hindu conception needs to be re-affirmed that Rishis, not military heroes, are the real makers of history.

(4) Greatness is not the monopoly of men. There have been great women in history. The youngest of them and one who was taken up, I verily believe, as an instrument of the World-Shakti that is at work to emancipate the nations,—was Joan of Arc. Among contemporary ladies of distinction, the two greatest to my mind, are Dr. Besant and Marie Curie of Paris. The one is the revered Leader of the Theosophical Society; the second is one of the discoverers of Radium.

(5) Greatness is of different types and appears in different realms,—of thought and action.

In contemporary philosophy, the greatest one to my mind, is Bergson. One of the few brahmachari-philosophers of the modern world! His doctrine of the Intuition throws a flood of light on the Hindu theory of philosophy as 'darshan' and is to my mind, the greatest single contribution, after Kant and Hegel to modern metaphysics.

In contemporary psychology, the greatest name, I believe, that of Frend the Austrian. His theory of suppressed couples should be of value at once to educationists concerned with the problem of character-building of students and to statesmen concerned with the problem of peoples striving for national freedom. Repression of freedom-consciousness must lead to disastrous reactions.

(6) In pure science the greatest name is that of Einstein. His Theory of Relativity lays the foundation of a new Physics and throws a fresh flood of light upon the ancient doctrine of Maya. Newton and Darwin,—two of the great creative geniuses in science,—are rightly claimed by England as her own. Einstein, the third great creative genius, is a German Jew, recalling to my mind another creative Jew in the realm of metaphysics,—namely Spinoza.

In technical science, the greatest name is that of Edison, the American. Edison, the deaf man, whose invention the phonograph brings the harmonies of sound within the reach of every man. And has not Edison multiplied himself in millions of homes? Whenever we press a button and behold the wonder of electric light in our rooms, we have reason to think of Edison and offer him the salutations of our spirits. Edison, the super-normal man who thinks that between three and four hours of sleep are enough for him,—Edison, I regard as a seer in the realm of technical science, as I regard Sir J. C. Bose as a seer in the realm of plant-science.

(7) In the realm of Literature, I think of Hauptmann the German, Bernard Shaw the Irishman, and Rabindra Nath Tagore the Indian. I may add to the list the name of Yeats. All the four the Nobel-prize winners. Hauptmann is strong on the side of Drama, Bernard Shaw on the side of Criticism and Tagore and Yeats are great in lyrical poetry.

(8) In the realm of historical studies, the greatest name, to my mind, is that of Spengler,—the German. I pay homage to him as the greatest living philosopher of history. His voluminous book, "The Decay of the West" is the most illuminating commentary I have read on the types of culture and civilisations developed in the West. Spengler's book may be recommended specially to those of my countrymen, who still feel the glamour of current Western civilisation and who are slow to realise that it is already bankrupt, and on the eve of a big break-up calling piteously for a New Culture. Its Light,—the Light which the World needs,—may again travel from the Ancient Ways of the East. This is the faith fo my heart. In this faith, I ask the nation's youth to know and live in daily life the Ancient Ideal. To bear witness to it India lives on while other ancient nations are gone. The world's need is a new Renaissance. Will it flow again from India's Ancient Land?

BURMA INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOMINATES MR NAROTTAM MORARJI

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

The Committee of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has recommended the nomination of Mr. Narottam Morarji, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., as the Indian Employers' delegate to the eleventh session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET.

SECURITIES FAIRLY STEDAY

MILL SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged but ruled quiet on long liquidation. Prices showed a declining tendency. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 990/- but closed at Rs. 981/-, Century declined Rs. 3/- and closed at 462/-, Fazal was quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section Tata Iron shares were neglected. Bombay Burmah shares were firm on better enquiry. There was a good demand for Cement shares which closed strong. Better demand for insurance shares resulted in improvement of values.

SECURITIES.

There was better demand for securities and the market displayed a steady tone.

MOORAT BUSINESS.

The Market will remain closed on Monday and Wednesday, but will remain open between 6-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Tuesday the 25th instant for Moorat business.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

988 Bombay Dyeing 90, 87, 90, 87, 85, 81.
465 Century 66, 63, 62, 63, 62.
132 Colaba 32.
205 Crescent 5, 3.
952 Fazul 52, 54, 52, 51.
361 Indore 61, 60.
110 Madhavji 7, 8.
341 Nagpur 41.
315 New Great 16, 15.
591 Pearl 91, 92, 90.
173 Simplex 73, 72.
516 Swadeshi 16.
718 Burma 20, 22, 23, 25, 23.
1066 Hydro 66, 65, 67, 66, 67.
140 Tram 38-2, 37. X.D.
181 Diff. 81, 82, 81, 82.
52-8 Ord 52-8, 12.
3 1/2 per cent. 76-5-6.
1945-55 107-5-6.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 90-4.

Central Co-operative Pd. (50 2 p.c. 24
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27|12.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 82|8.
Imperial (100) 1,445.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 357|8.
Union (5) Rs. 3|13.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32|4.
Central India Mining (10) 25|4
India Cement (250) 188|12.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 176|4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 590.

Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9|10.
Punjab Cement P 14|8.
Shivrajpur (10) 48|12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 1|2 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valey (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 700.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 91.
Surat Electric (O) 700, 6 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 832|8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 3 1|2 137|8 X.D.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68|8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 1067|8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 532|8.
Tata Power O (1,000) 850
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1115.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil 6|8.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 325.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 981|4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 540.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 495.
Century (100) 462|8.
Crescent (100) 205
Colaba Mills 132|8.
Dawn (250) 80.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil 127|8.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 951|4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 33-4.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Gokak Mills (100) 133/12
Indore Mawan (100) 361|4.
Indian Dying and Bleaching (100) 11 2.2|8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 28|8.
Kohinoor (500)) nil. 263/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1,000) 300 6/
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil 111/4.
Manekji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50 2,030.
New Great Mills 315|12.
Pahaney Mill 200 275.
Pearl Mill 250 590.
Phoenix (100) 410.
Simplex (100) 175.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1 2 76.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 515.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 155
Tata Oil Mills (100) 27.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3052/8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 297|8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rd. 723|12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 271|4.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 198|12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 8 p.c. 43|8.
British Burma Petroleum 5|9 5|3.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-125 1900.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 565.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19|4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2,425.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16|3.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 133/
Tata Constructios (30) 4, 51|8.
Tata Iron (2nd) 100) 84.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52|8.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 182|8.
Telephone Co. (5) 41

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
MUKTSAR (Punjab), Oct. 20.

Wheat ready 4-4 to 4-12.
Gram ready 3-14 to 4-3.
Cotton ready 32-4. 32-8.
Maghar 4-5-9.
Jeth 3-10-3.
Cottonseeds ready 3-6; Maghar 3-4-6; Poh 3-4; Phagan 3-5-6.
Market dull.

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The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar:—
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Last 7|0 378-8.
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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

MAHILA MANDAL.

During the last Divali holidays 34 lady volunteers went from house to house and succeeded in collecting over Rs. 946-12-0 for the benefit of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay). This year also collections will be made, some lady volunteers having kindly offered their services for the purpose.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE PARSI STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual Jeshan and gathering of the past and present Parsi students will be held on Saturday, 5th November at All-bless Baug. The past and the present students are cordially invited in the Jeshan and gathering. The past students are requested to send their present addresses to the Hon. Secretary, c/o Jehangir Ghandhi-bhoy Mody, Esq., 82, Napean Sea Road Malabar Hill.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The programme for to-day (Monday) is as under:—

11-0 a.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.

11-30 a.m. A Programme of Indian Music as recorded for His Master's Voice Co., by Asbgari Jan, Mojuddin Khan, Master Rahit, Mushtari Jan and the Malhar State String Band.

12-0 noon. Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Kesaribai Margeshkar: Vocal Music.

7-45 p.m. Prof. H. L. Kaji on "The Co-operative Movement in Bombay"—No. 7.

8-0 p.m. Interval.

9-0 p.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.

AFTER-DINNER CONCERT.

9-30 p.m. Carola Januschke Lyttler: Solo Pianoforte.

N. R. Medley: Baritone.

The Bombay Chamber Orchestra. Under the direction of Edward Behr. The Orchestra.

"Overture in B Flat"; Schubert 1797-1828).

Ballet Suite "Le Lac Des Cygnes": Tschaikowsky (1843-1893).

(1) Scene, (2) Danse Des Cygnes, (3) Danse Hongroise.

9-45 p.m. N. R. Medley

(a) Myself When Young: Liza Lehmann.

(b) Spring and Winter: Henry Somerset.

9-55 p.m. The Orchestra.

"Petite Suite": Debussy (1862-1911).

(1) En Bateau, (2) Cortege (3) Mennet. (4) Ballet.

10-10 p.m. Carola Januschke Lyttler: In Selected Works.

10-25 p.m. The Orchestra.

"Largo in G", Handel (1685-1759).

"War March of the Priests" (Athalie): Mendelssohn (1809-1847).

10-40 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS.

DELEGATES FROM BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee is entitled to elect four delegates to the Indian National Congress. All persons who have been enrolled as members of any of the village Congress committees in this District, and who have paid their subscriptions on or before the 30th of September, 1927, will be entitled to vote at the elections. Every voter will have four votes, which may be exercised in favour of one or more than one of the candidates in accordance with the wishes of the voters.

All persons enrolled as members of any of the village Congress committees in this District up to 30th September, 1927, will be entitled to offer themselves as candidates for the elections. Intending candidates should forward their nomination papers expressing their willingness to attend Madras Sessions of the Congress, if elected as delegates, and a certificate from the local Secretary of the village Congress committee to the effect that the candidate is a member of the local Congress committee on or before Sunday, the 30th October, 1927, to the Hony. Secretaries, the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Patkar Niwas, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, Bombay No. 20. The candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by members of any village Congress committee entitled to vote at the elections.

If only four nomination papers for the four seats are received the four candidates will be declared as delegates of Madras Congress from the Bombay-Suburban District. If, however, more than four nomination papers are received, regular elections will be held on Sunday, the 13th November, 1927, between 8 to 12 a.m. (S. T.). Voting papers will be supplied to the voters by the Polling officers at the Polling stations at the time of the elections. Voting by proxy is not allowed. All voting will be by ballot. The offices of the village Congress committees in the District will be the respective Polling stations for the areas under the jurisdiction of the different village Congress committees. The two Secretaries of the respective village Congress committees will act as Polling officers in charge of their respective Polling stations each for a period of two hours. Further information regarding the elections may be had from the offices of the Bombay Suburban District and Village Congress Committees.

WORLI TRAGEDY

JURY FINDS SUSPECT GUILTY OF MURDER

The adjourned inquest on Jaishreesingh Kalkasingh (35), a Bhaya milkman, who was stabbed to death at Worli by suspect Manju Husein Rafudin on October 17, has concluded by the City Coroner on Sunday.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a stab wound in the chest inflicted by the suspect by means of a sharp weapon in such circumstances that his act was murder.

The deceased, it will be recalled, left his stables after dinner on the night of October 17 and was later fatally stabbed on his chest by the suspect. The latter was chased and arrested by the police. The motive for the crime was said to be that the deceased had kept a mistress named Arjunbai with whom the suspect was carrying on an intrigue. The deceased had rebuked Rafudin for his conduct on several occasions which the latter resented.

MEDICO'S TRAGIC FATE.

VICTIM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Repeated failure in examination and unemployment goaded Vinayak Narayan Kulkarni, a medical student (23), to commit suicide on Saturday afternoon.

At an inquest held on the body by the City Coroner on Sunday, D. N. Kulkarni, the brother of the deceased, said that the latter lived with him in Girgaum Back Road. On Saturday he went to the Nair Charitable Hospital as usual at Lamington Road for his studies. Witness went to the hospital in the evening and found his brother dead. The latter had failed in his examination twice and had been looking out for a job.

Mr. D. M. Joshi, the House Surgeon at Nair Hospital, stated that the deceased being a medical student used to visit the hospital. On Saturday afternoon he was in the Operation Theatre. An hour later witness heard that he had fainted and gave him injections to revive him, but he died immediately.

Post-mortem examination of the body revealed that the stomach contents of the deceased strongly smelt of cyanide and the cause of death was cyanide poisoning.

The jury brought in a verdict of death by suicide.

ELECTRIC TRAIN FATALITY.

While recklessly trespassing on the railway lines at Koliwada on Saturday afternoon a Hindu Pardeshi, Ramavtar Pachoo, was run over and killed by an electric local train. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SRI KOLAYATJI MELA.

SPECIAL TRAINS AND REDUCTION FARES

Thirty miles to the south-west of Bikaner, the Capital City of the Bikaner State in Rajputana, stands the sacred spot Kolayatji. The place acquires its sanctity from Kapil Muni who, according to the Hindu Shastras, was all incarnation of Vishnu, and is known throughout the world as the author of Sankhya Philosophy.

Kapil Muni is said to have passed many years at Sri Kolayatji in meditation and austere penance.

In addition to the Shrine of Kapil Muni there are numerous temples dedicated to different Deities.

The Shrine and the temples are situated on three banks of a beautiful lake whose water command the same degree of reverence as the Holy Ganges, Ganga Sagar in Bengal, Pushkar in Rajputana and other important places of pilgrimage in India.

A Mela or Fair is held at Sri Kolayatji annually, and the State Authorities appoint a special Committee of Officials and others to look after the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

The next Mela takes place between Katik Sud 11 and Katik 4 to 11th i.e from 4th to 11th November, 1927.

Sri Kolayatji is reached by a short railway journey from Bikaner and during the Mela special pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji and pilgrims will be carried at reduced fares, Bikaner itself is easily accessible by railway from all parts of India and ample comfortable accommodation is available for visitors in the Dak Bungalow and Dharmasala.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.

This institution, started in 1912 with the object of helping the poor and deserving students of the G. S. B. community, has 361 members on its roll, and its reserve fund stands at Rs. 15,560. Till this year Rs. 7,591 have been spent on scholarships, and at present 54 students are being helped by the League with an annual expenditure of more than Rs. 1,100. Volunteers will go round for collection during the "Divali" week. It is hoped that the appeal for funds will meet with a generous response from the philanthropic public.

PROF HORRWITZ'S LECTURES.

The Rangoon University has invited Prof. Horrwitz to repeat his Aryan Course given at the Bombay University (the Cama Institute of Bombay) also has asked to deliver a course of lectures on Indo-Iranian Philosophy next year.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AND DUTY OF CONGRESS.

NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

(BY BHARATA.)

India cannot be too thankful to Lala Dunichand who is now in England for the comprehensive statement that he has circulated to the British Press and politicians regarding those sons of the Motherland who are still rotting in jail and others who lead a life of forced exile from the land of their birth for the 'crime' that they have dared to love their country. In publishing that statement "The Chronicle" has rendered no small service to the cause of these patriotic countrymen of ours by drawing the attention of the Indian National Congress to the duty it owes to these 'martyrs to patriotism'. Lala Dunichand's review of this question of first-class importance, worthy to be the plank of a nation-wide agitation, though couched in the most restrained phraseology, is enough to drive home to a dispassionate and unprejudiced mind how individual liberty is in danger for a person who yearns for India's freedom in this country. The vigour is there in spite of its phraseology. It is not, however, certain how the British Press, with its predominantly Tory bias, will receive the Lala's communication. There can, however, be no doubt that the British politician,—Tory, Labour or Liberal—will be in a considerably better position to judge how far the Indian 'agitator' is justified in looking upon the Government of India as an irresponsible bureaucracy. Some of these Imperialist politicians who are proud of "that great dependency of ours" may be tempted to chuckle in subdued satisfaction, others who are never tired of singing of the "British Empire in which the sun never sets" may be forced to bear an indignant smile, even if it be only for a moment, when they read this statement. There may yet be among them some who would shudder at such outrage on liberty and justice in the administration of a country whose good government and contentment are the best guarantee of the stability of the British connection with India. If the progressive group of British statesmen are sincere in their profession of sympathy with the aspirations of India, Lala Dunichand's statement about the terrible treatment meted out to patriots in India can serve a purpose. The question can be made a live issue at the ensuing General Elections. But Labour has failed, and failed woefully, to justify its professions about India in the past, and therefore we can neither be sanguine nor hopeful of its future attitude. Nevertheless here is a good cause which can, if there is the will, be raised into a question of supreme importance.

DUTY OF LEADERS.

Be that as it may, the publication of this hair-raising statement would, I have no doubt, contribute to rouse the dormant spirit of the patriotic youths of this country and, above all, it would contribute to drive home to party-mongers, hybrid communalists and nerveless leaders their sense of responsibility and duty towards these forgotten sons of Mother India. But, alas, the anaemic state to which the Indian National Congress, the only organisation which can take up such a question of national importance, has been brought by the multiplicity of mushroom parties with equally anaemic political programme to work with, inspire in us no confidence of any impending grim struggle for national emancipation. The duty of the warring leaders is clear. Let them once for all discard their wrong labels and false creeds. The time is now when the National Congress should chalk out a definite programme which will involve less talk in the Councils,—and more solid work in the country. It is now time for effecting national unity if we are sincere in our professions. Let wisdom and prudent counsels prevail; and yet we may hope for the day of an undaunted fight for the freedom of our political martyrs as well as of our country.

"MOTHER INDIA."

A PROTEST FROM AMERICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If American advertising is to be believed, the book "Mother India" by Catherine Mayo is having a record breaking sale here. Whether it is the drudgery of American life that finds a soothing diversion in something sensational and spectacular or the suppression of some other instinct need not concern us here. What affects us most are the contents of the book. I believe that you have read some reviews of that book and possibly the book itself. After a careful and most dispassionate and even detached perusal of the book I have reached the conclusion that the motives of the writer, however disinterested she might claim, are both sinister, inexclusively vicious and her presentation exceedingly misleading.

Devitalisation of our nation through child marriage, denial of widow marriage, evil consequences of our caste system and untouchability and our insanitary habits are subjects on which, discounting her exaggerations, we have to accept her observations with perfect humility. Until we give some genuine demonstrations commensurate with the gravity of the task to remove such adjuncts of our social fabric, we will have to submit to these shafts, whether they come from a friend or a foe. But her insinuations that we are as a race, sexually wreckless that every Hindu is waiting for the opportunity to violate the chastity of a woman irrespective of her nearest blood relations, that every child in India is brought up in an atmosphere over-saturated with sex, are "Original contributions" of her own to the existing stock of sensational literature. In some of these matters, I am inclined to think, she has unconsciously carried her American experiences to a foreign soil. In writing this I am not pleading Puritanism or superior virtues for my country, but I am suggesting inaccuracies in her observations. To be sure, our ignorance in sex matters, as in many others, is appalling but to imply that Indian civilization is sex-ridden, is an imputation which no no one with a historical perspective vouch for. India besides, I think her implications in this regard are a flagrant outrage on the decency of man.

As to politics, no British reactionary could outdo her in the justification of the 'status quo'. She is very apprehensive of the hasty Indianisation of Civil Service and extension of political power to a premature people. These, however, are the usual apologies too often repeated by our supposed masters. But of extraordinary interest in this connection is her "revelation" that the Indian political agitation is not based upon deeply felt grievances but is the result of a sexually exhausted people who resort to this pleasant diversion for an excitement. She emphasises Mophla uprising, Chauri Chaura, and Bombay riots without a word about the Rowlatt Acts and the Amritsar massacre which were the major cause of many subsequent events. Instead, she mentions the framed-up notices and handbills exhorting the people to attack the White women in those troubled districts. Furthermore, she warns her own people to beware being carried off their feet by the beautiful picture that the Poet Tagore conjures up about the origin of some of the Indian institutions which she thinks, is not an expression of real soul—perhaps a decaying soul of India—but is written for the consumption of Western readers.

To be brief, India's weaknesses of old age, the sickening lack of initiative of her people and her other sins of commission and ommission are many. Nor do we take shelter in the tacit fact that most of the evils and abnormalities emphasised in her book are easily duplicated in other nations in slightly modified forms and perhaps more so in America. But in no way do they justify the burning indictment, the wilful vilification, the gross exaggeration and misrepresentation for which the author has made herself responsible.

We, therefore, feel that her insinuations and implications and generalisations should not be allowed to be confirmed by default.

I have written this to you so that the matter might receive the needed attention from competent hands.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. RANADE,
Secretary, United India League
Detroit, Michigan,
U. S. A.
September 4.

NEW MIRTH STAR GETS LAUGHS IN "PAINTING TOWN"

If your constitution can stand an hour or so of hearty and almost continuous laughter, go to the Universal Picture House and see "Painting the Town," the feature picture which opened there on 22nd instant. It is ideal film entertainment built around the adventures of a small-town smart aleck and his adventures in New York. Also, it serves to introduce to the moving picture public a new comedy star in the person of Glenn Tryon. Watch him come to the front.

The story of "Painting the Town" has to do with one Hector Whitmore, a country town inventive genius and smarty who goes to New York to astonish the town with his inventions, principal among them being a front-wheel brake auto that will stop in its own length at any speed. He also wants to renew a chance acquaintance with Patsy DeVean, a Follies beauty. How he is "framed" by Patsy's former sweetheart in his quick stop demonstration for the Fire Commissioner and how he finally gets the best of those conspiring against him, to win a big contract for his "wonder car" and also the heart of the Follies girl, is depicted in fast action abounding in laughs.

Hector's ready supply of smartalock tricks and his wise-cracking remarks help to make the picture a hilarious farce comedy. His humor is contagious and Tryon has injected a pleasing personality into the role. The Universal Pictures Corporation, which sponsors this picture, is said to have signed the young comedian for five years as soon as the completed picture was shown to the company officials. If he can keep up the pace set in "Painting the Town" the wisdom of that move will prove itself many times over.

If you want a bully evening's entertainment, don't fail to go to the Universal Picture House this week.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Big things are always looked for when the motion picture fan goes to see Douglas Fairbanks. Everyone knowsw that his productions will be filled with the inimitable Fairbanks' stunts, but he exceeded everything he ever did in his life in the rattling clever comedy, "WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY," which will be screened during this week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

Added to the fact that he has developed a wonderful production from his story, he has presented in this picture probably the most elaborate settings that the screen has ever seen. Chief among them is a flood scene, which is almost inconceivable even when you know it's being done in motion pictures. There is no doubt in our minds but that he was compelled to construct an entire village, and from the "shots" that appear in the picture, the town must have been two or more miles long. There, much of the climatic action takes place, only to find a rainstorm pour down on the town which if followed by the most realistic flood that even the most skeptical fan could conceive.

Doug as Fairbanks and his allied artists have been consistently arguing that big pictures are determined to bring about longer runs in all communities, and this that this is proof positive of the fact that this is what will happen not only with this picture but with all forthcoming independent productions.

Programme includes also 2 Reel Comedy.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

John Barrymore, the greatest actor of America in "The Sea Beast", a Mighty Drama of Heroic Lives and treacherous infamy, comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao to-night and this week. The picture which is specially screened for this festive "Diwali" week, is adopted by Warner on a gorgeously lavish scale from Herman Melville's prize story "Moby Dick". It is acclaimed as an epic of the golden age of American sea-faring adventures. It deals with the love and hate of two brothers on the whaling ship of 1840. Great ocean storms, thrilling whale hunting the life of the harpooners beautiful Mauritius and Java scenes fishing people and their customs are all portrayed here in a very realistic way. It features John Barrymore in the role of Ahab Creeley the fighting sailor whose towering pride and mighty strength carried him through blistering passion and murderous adventure. As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

"SHOULDER ARMS" AT PATHE

"Shoulder Arms," Charlie Chaplin's classic comedy of the World War, which created such a sensation several years ago has been re-issued by Pathe and is now being shown at the Royal Opera House, where it will remain until Friday. It threatens to even outdo its immense popularity of the previous showings.

Charlie as a soldier is a scream. And when made a prisoner, he is a riot. His antics kept last night's capacity audience in a constant gale of laughter, and in making his efforts to escape, he probably reached the apex of the merriment. He typified the Irishman's fabled flea to exactness: "When you put your finger on him, he is not there!" This, indeed and forsooth, is the photographic fact in the case.

Even if you have seen "Shoulder Arms"—and who has not?—go to the Royal Opera House and see it again. It will take years off your age and make your burdens the lighter. The programme also includes a two reel picture entitled "Speed" and "No Father to Guide him".

BABY WEEK AT BANDRA.

BANDRA HELPS TO BUILD BONNIE BABIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

The gaily decorated compound of St. Stanislaus was crowded with mothers and their little darlings all to patronize the Baby Week and Health Exhibition on Friday.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Commissioner B.S.D. accompanied by Mrs. Bell were met at the gate by Mr. Leo Rodrigus the President and other members of the Committee.

After the photographic ordeal, was gone through Mr. Leo Rodrigues requested Mr. Bell to open the Exhibition.

Mr. Rodrigues shortly delineated the history of the Baby Week since 1923, and declared that it was growing very popular due to the whole-hearted support from Lady Wilson and H. E. the Governor. He emphasised that the show was not a spectacular demonstration but one with significance towards the improvement of Indian physique, especially of the babes.

Mr. Bell in declaring the Exhibition open, drew a contrast with the old way of rearing children and the new and said that the infant mind has always been a problem. He then touched upon the much talked of "Mother India", and said that the very just pages of the book were devoted to the baby problem in India, how babies are born, nurtured and fed. That was a problem that demands urgent attention and Baby Weeks helped to solve it.

The public of Bandra he said owed a debt of gratitude to the organizers of the week and he hoped that the future Weeks would be not only a success but on a large scale.

Dr. De Sa, then delivered a very interesting lecture on the care of babies and their significance.

Mrs. and Mr. Bell accompanied by the members of the Committee then visited the stalls. There are about 20 stalls in the compound.

The different sections of the show are intended to bring home to the rich and the poor the essential factors of life and health. To facilitate demonstration, the exhibition has been divided into sections which deal with maternity common diseases of children food-stuffs, etc. Each section will be dealt with by a medical expert by means of posters, charts, models, diagrams, etc., in order to convey to the lay mind the significance of the subject. Cinema shows too illustrating the various topics will be exhibited free every night.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE PROBABLES

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The following are the Cambridgeshire probables with their jockeys:—

Dark Japan (Smirke), Apelle (H. Beasley), Insight Second (Thwaites), Masked Marvel (C. Childs), Waitsdorn (Carslake), Doria (Pryor), Inca (Elliot), Fohanaun (F. Fox), Silver Lark (Gordon Richards), Herbalist (Weston), Voltas Pride (Perryman), Orbindos (A. Burns), Medal (Marshall), Prester John (Caldwell), Bayford (Sharpe), Albanian (Wade), B. D. A. (S. Wragg), Alls Blue (Sirett), Heir Apparent (Dines), Curiolis (Southey), Sulyatsen (A. Berry), Cefeb (K. Robertson), Esclarmonde (Baines) Hera (Alford), Hunt-the-Slipper (A. Wragg), and Caustic (Cordell).

No jockeys have been nominated for the following—Kitty Third, Caporal, Fancy Free, Hossan, West Indies, Monastery Garden, Niantic, and Sporting Kit.

BETTING.

Betting is as follows 85 to 20 against Weissdorn (taken and offered), 100 to 9 against Orbindos (offered) 10 to 8 against Alls Blue and Fohanaun, 13 to one against Inca (taken and offered) 100 to 7 against Silver Lark (offered, 100 to 6 taken) 100 to 6 Apelle (taken and offerd) and Insight Second (offered), 18 to one Medal (taken and offered) 20 to one Sunyassen and Caporal (offered) 25 to one against Heir Apparent (taken and offered) Hera and Niantic (offered) and 28 to one against Caustic (taken and offered).—Reuter.

MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

STEADY DOWNPOUROF RAIN

LONDON, Oct. 22.

At Belfast there waws steady downpour during the match between Ireland and England. Thirty-thousand spectators were present.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency Sir Laurie Hammond, Governor of Assam, leaves Shillong on Sunday, the 23rd instant, on tour. His Excellency will halt at Gauhati for three days. He will then proceed to Calcutta, where he will stay with Sir Alexander Murray till October 30th.

With a view to voice the opinion of the G.I.P. Railway Staff a monthly paper consisting of 4 pages will be started under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Employees' General Union, with Mr. Jhabvalla, the Hon. General Secretary as Hon. Editor from the 1st November, 1927.

Presiding over the 9th Session of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Post and R.M.S. Conference held at Hazaribagh, Patna on Sunday, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan, M.L.A. said that postal employees must do away with sectarian feelings and merge their individuality as far as practicable in the All-India Trade Union Congress.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1927.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

In the interview which he gave to the representative of "The Chronicle" on Friday, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, who returned on that day from England, declared, without the least hesitation, that he had never found England more hostile to India's aspirations than she is at present. Having regard to the history of British Imperialism, it is not surprising that this should be so. During the War India helped England with men, money and material in such an ungrudging and generous manner as extorted the admiration of the world. In the hour of her greatest need England promised that as soon as the Great War was ended, she would do the right and just thing by India. How cruelly that promise was broken is known to the world. The fraud of dyarchy as well as the Rowlatt Act and agony of the Punjab martial law was the first instalment of the fulfilment of the war-time pledge of justice to India! Soon it will be time for the second instalment. And the vested interests, whose monopoly of power and privilege is threatened, are busy again to make that second instalment as little inconvenient to themselves as possible. Hence the atmosphere in England hostile to the satisfaction of India's aspirations to which Dr. Sapru refers and hence also the frantic efforts that are being made to manipulate the personnel and terms of reference of the Statutory Commission in such a way as to register conclusions favourable to the securing of a fresh lease of power for the bureaucracy in India. That, as testified to by Mr. S. Sinha in his interview with the representative of "The Chronicle," even some Labour members are opposed to the inclusion of Indians on the Commission, shows how little reliance India is justified in placing in the professed sympathy of the Labour Party. The underlying idea in the exclusion of Indians from the Commission is, of course, the reiteration of the arrogant claim, embodied in the preamble of the Government of India Act, that the British Parliament and the British Government alone are to be the judges of the time and measure of India's advance towards self-government. And insult is to be added to injury by the attempt sought to be made to induce Indians to be instruments of their country's humiliation by agreeing to play the ignoble role of assessors. Both Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sinha have rightly denounced this attempt and Dr. Sapru has expressed the mind of the country by declaring that he would have no Commission at all rather than have a Commission from which Indians would be excluded.

But sinister as are the manoeuvres to thwart India's aspirations in regard to the Statutory enquiry, even more sinister is the design to defame India and her people with a view to prejudice the world about her just claim to freedom. Dr. Sapru referred to the existence of the most mischievous and scandalous propaganda that is being carried on in England and elsewhere with the set purpose of vilifying India in the eyes of the civilised peoples of the world and creating impediments in her way of achieving the full measure of responsible government. Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" is a measure of the unscrupulous lengths to which the organisers of this propaganda are prepared to go. Dr. Sapru believes that the book is undoubtedly an inspired publication manoeuvred by people with vested interests in India and is intended to subserve the sinister purpose of a deep-laid political movement. Mr. Sinha says: "I had it from more than one member of the Parliament that every member of the House of Commons and the House of Lords had been supplied with a free copy of the book. I myself saw Conservative and other political book depots making all possible efforts to secure for the book a large sale. Copies of it were found by me and by other friends circulating broad-cast in Germany, France, Switzerland and other countries and the book has received an amount of advertisement and puffing in periodicals and journals which its intrinsic merits do not entitle it to. From all these I am satisfied that there is some sinister organisation which has been utilising it purely for propagandist and anti-Indian purposes." In view of all this, both Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sinha emphasise the urgent need of establishing on sound financial lines a well-conducted organisation in London with an organ of its own for the dissemination of correct data and sound information about India and for correcting and contradicting the many mis-statements, generally mischievous and unfair, which appear in the British periodicals and journals and which have now begun to culminate in the appearance of such books as Miss Mayo's "Mother India." We have over and over again in the past drawn attention to the unwise decision of the Congress not to carry on any propaganda in foreign countries. That decision was perhaps justified during the height of the Non-Co-operation movement when the energies of the Nation were concentrated on the task of exerting the utmost pressure on the bureaucracy to yield to the national demand. It is least justifiable to-day and we trust, in view of the damage done to India's cause by "Mother India," the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting in Calcutta will take immediate and initial steps towards the organisation of Indian propaganda not only in England but also on the Continent and in America.

While, however, we cannot too strongly urge the need for foreign propaganda, we cannot help drawing attention to the fact that England's present hostility to India's aspirations is largely due to ourselves, to the internecine warfare in which we are now engaged to the neglect of our supreme duty of bending all our energies to the task of winning freedom. That hostility will grow in proportion to the growth of disunity among ourselves and the magnitude of our disloyalty to the country. Foreign propaganda, it would be folly to neglect. But even more important than foreign propaganda is propaganda and work to put our own house in order. Leaders like Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sinha should not imagine that their duty is done by their drawing attention to the failure of the present leaders of the Congress. They owe it to the country to join the National Congress and help the latter in presenting a united front to the bureaucracy just as it is the duty of the leaders of the Congress to facilitate their re-entry into the fold of the great national organisation.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

The proceedings of the Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, held on Saturday, were much livelier than usual. This was due as much to the consideration of a more or less personal question as to the President's able discussion of several questions of great commercial importance. The personal question referred to the attitude of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the Chamber's Vice-President and representative on the Improvement Trust Committee, towards the question of giving the Trust's advertisement to the "Statesman." It will be remembered that the "Statesman" had published scandalous aspersions on Hindu widows. Mr. Billimoria voted in favour of giving advertisements to the paper, taking a purely business view of the matter. This was an unfortunate error of judgment in drawing the line limiting the neutrality of business towards other questions, nothing less but nothing more. Some members of the Chamber regarded his attitude as only an error, a few exaggerated it, but most expected a word of regret from Mr. Billimoria. He gracefully offered it without compromising his bona fides and thus averted an ugly scene. The incident establishes two things: first, that business cannot be entirely divorced from questions of honour, the honour of businessmen or of their kith and kin, and, secondly, that an error need not be exaggerated to be brought home to the person committing it.

Turning to business, to which the Merchants' Chamber itself could not confine all its attention, we find the President discoursing on three questions of commercial importance but not altogether divorced from politics or from a sentiment like "India for Indians". These questions referred to the Reserve Bank Bill, the creation of an Indian National Mercantile Marine and the Cinema Committee, even the last touches business at many points. After what we have written on the first question before, it is not necessary to dwell on it here at any length. It seems fairly clear that the Bombay merchants at least have seen through the deceptive Stockholders' Bank scheme. Mr. Walchand Hirachand did well to stress the point that "as a matter of fact there is not much difference between a Shareholders' scheme and a Stockholders' scheme and that most of the dangers and pitfalls with which the former scheme was infested, are to be found in the latter." The Stockholders' scheme, he said, was the very opposite of the State Bank scheme.

Mr. Walchand was more optimistic about the possibilities of the new Training Ship which, he said, would prove the feeder of both our Mercantile Marine and Navy. But his optimism was conditional on legislation being undertaken in India compelling all ships trading with India to engage a fair number of Indians turned out of the Training Ship. Such legislation Government have not yet undertaken, nor have they given a definite promise to do so in the immediate future. The Merchants' Chamber will do well to carry on ceaseless agitation in the matter. The pertinacity with which the British push their interests, should teach us a lesson, though we have not their resources and should not copy all their methods. The scheme of Imperial Preference has long been discredited and discarded in India. It cannot, therefore, be brought in again by the front door. But Mr. Walchand showed how they smuggled it in by the backdoor with regard to the Iron and Steel Industry and how they are again seeking to gain preference for Empire films. It is up to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and similar associations to frustrate these tricks. The Chamber has been a good watch-dog, vigilantly safeguarding Indian interests. With wider organisation such as its President outlined, it will, we trust, be able to extend considerably its service to the country.

SIR KISHEN PRASAD'S MESSAGE.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad's message of peace to the nation, of which we published a brief summary on Saturday is of more than conventional interest if only because he is the Prime Minister of a leading State, wherein he enjoys the fullest confidence of Hindus and Muslims alike. He attributes the present communal tension mainly to the recent feverish propaganda of conversion carried on by both Hindus and Muslims. He himself "finds no need for changing one's faith as God exists in every religion and as He is not so narrow-minded as to forgive the sins of followers of only a particular religion." There is sound common-sense in this view, much more than is apparent at first sight. It is true that there will always be some room for voluntary change of faith. But such conversions can take place only in a much quieter atmosphere than what prevails now. The present policy to a large extent tends to hustle and sometimes coerce men into conversion, a policy most repugnant to the spirit of true religion. And what is most deplorable is that the motive behind the recent phase of conversions is almost entirely political. Sir Kishen Prasad implores his Hindu and Muslim countrymen to realise at least their national kinship even if they are too perverse or superstitious to realise their religious kinship. We still hope that it will be unnecessary to put legislative restraints on conversions under undue pressure.

"MOTHER INDIA."

THE WHITE BRAHMINS.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

X*

The statement of the Raja of Panagal is at best that of a partisan, and that of Dubois, irrelevant. The Raja of Panagal has now furnished me with a statement of his views he gave to Miss Mayo. A comparison of what he said and what has been put in his mouth, shows how Miss Mayo has tampered with his statement. Miss Mayo makes him say that the Brahmins "asserted their right to put hot lead into the ears of the low caste men who should dare to study books." What the Raja of Panagal actually said, related only to the recitation of the 'Vedas.' It is evident that it was not the study that was condemned but the presence at the recitation of the Vedas. All Indian scholars are agreed that this terrorising provision is a later interpolation in the text of the book from which it is taken. But assuming that the Brahmans were so wicked as to shut the doors of knowledge to all non-Brahmans, which is a lie in itself, does that justify the 19th century behaviour of an up-to-date civilised Government that has come from the West and which runs down the Brahmins? Are we then to conclude that the modern white Brahmans have taken the place of the yellow and black Brahmans of old India and are treading in their footsteps in keeping the people of non-European origin in ignorance and bondage? If so, why not say so and finish the argument. But the charge against the Hindu Brahmans made by the Raja of Panagal and Dubois has no legs to stand upon, and we have excellent authority for proving its baselessness. I have a small book before me written by a Christian missionary of the name of Rev. F. E. Keay and published by the Oxford University Press in 1918, from which I make the following quotation:—

Says he—"In the early Vedic schools it seems that instruction was confined to young Brahmans, and was regarded mainly as a preparation for their future vocation as priests, but at some time before 500 B. C. the education of the young Kshatriyas and Vaisyas had also come under Brahman control, and in their case was an opportunity of inculcating in their minds the necessary directions for all their future life. It became also the exclusive privilege of the Brahmans to give this instruction and this marks the growing influence of the priesthood. The ceremony of initiation and investiture with the sacred thread came to be regarded for all the Aryan youth as the preliminary to school life. The three castes which had this privilege, namely, the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas, were called 'dvija,' or 'twice-born,' because the ceremony of initiation was looked upon as a second birth."

EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Reverend Keay remarks that by the time "various portions of the Veda had been completed, Brahmanic education 'was not only of long standing' but 'was highly organised.'

On page 32 he observes—'Rigid rules were laid down for the conduct of pupils. These included hygienic, moral, and religi-

Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 5th, 9th, 15th, 23rd and 29th September and 12th, 15th, 18th and 21st instant.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BILL

IS IT A RETROGRADE MEASURE?

BY K. M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., ADVOCATE.)

I.

The second reading of the Bombay University Bill evoked considerable criticism which, as is usual in these cases, was sometimes useful and enlightening, some times ignorant, some times wilfully perverse. Some have called it a retrograde measure. It will not therefore be out of place to consider the comparative features of the present constitution and the new constitution which will be set up nder the new Act.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.	NEW CONSTITUTION.
(1) Governor as the Chancellor.	(1) Retained.
(2) Nominated Vice-Chancellor	(2) Retained.
(3) Nil.	(3) A Rector by three-fourths majority of the whole Senate.
(4) A Senate consisting of 20 elected 20 nominated and 11 ex-officio Fellows.	(4) A Senate consisting of 93 elected 40 nominated and 12 ex-officio Fellows.
(5) All Regulations of the Senate can be vetoed by Government.	(5) Such Regulations as are Statutes under the new Act can be vetoed by Government.
(6) Government's power to control fees to be levied.	(6) Removed.
(7) Government's power to control the disbursement of funds.	(7) Removed.
(8) Government's power of Audit.	(8) Retained.
(9) Sydicate elected for a term of one year.	(9) Syndicate elected for a term of three years, about one-third retiring every year.
(10) Nil.	(10) Academic functions of the Syndicate transferred to the Academic Council mainly elected by the Boards of Studies.
(11) Nil.	(11) A post-graduate Board to control and co-ordinate post-graduate teaching.
(12) School Leaving Examination Board.	(12) Removed.
(13) Cancellation of the Fellows by two-thirds of Fellows.	(13) Cancellation by two-thirds of the total number of Fellows.
(14) All the members of the Senate to be assigned to Faculties.	(14) Syndicate to propose the assignment of such of the Fellows to the Faculties as are useful in the administration of the Faculty work.
(15) Rules which are even of the nature of Ordinances and Regulations can be vetoed by Government.	(15) Ordinances and Regulations do not require the sanction of Government and cannot be vetoed by them.
(16) The final power of Affiliation and disaffiliation is with Government.	(16) Retained.
(17) No provision for grant but a budget provision of Rs. 1,17,000.	(17) Rs. 1,17,000 to be given annually as a grant to be used for the post-graduate University Departments, with complete independence to the University to spend the said sum as it likes.
(18) No provision for the construction of the Act, Statutes, etc.	(18) Act and Statutes to be construed by the Chancellor, subject however, to the jurisdiction of the High Court as it exists to-day.

A glance at this comparative statement will show that in items 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 15, 17, there is a distinct advance towards independence and democratisation of the University; that in items 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, there is an advance towards greater efficiency and better division of work.

"UNMIXED EVIL."

As regards the nominated Vice-Chancellor an attitude has been adopted by some persons that without an elected Vice-Chancellor the University can never make any progress. In my opinion, which I expressed very emphatically at the first reading of the Bill, an elected Vice-Chancellor for two years is an unmixed evil for the University. An elected Vice-Chancellor can only be for the benefit of the University if he is elected for life or for at least five to seven years. In the present condition in the Council, neither Government nor the popular parties will care to have an elected Vice-Chancellor for a long term or for life, and under the circumstances a nominated Vice-Chancellor was the only possible alternative.

The powers of affiliation and disaffiliation, in my opinion, could have been easily transferred to the Senate without there being any change of policy. As things have been there has been scarcely one or two negligible instances where the University and Government have disagreed. The power of affiliation which had been transferred by the Select Committee from Government to the Senate had to be restored to Government out of consideration for the very emphatic opinion of those classes who delight to call themselves backward and who somehow felt that heavens would fall if this power was transferred to the University. In my opinion, this transfer was more a matter of dignity than of practical importance.

In view of this comparative statement, it does require some imagination to call the new Bill a retrograde measure. As to how it did not take a shape, at any rate to my complete satisfaction, will be discussed in my succeeding article.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day.

Mexican Atrocities.

The series of murders, outrages upon persons and property, bombings and raids which are a feature of the Mexican situation at present cannot be wholly ascribed to the incapacity for understanding the benefits of orderly government on the part of the inhabitants of the country. They vehemently deny that they are incapable of appreciating them. The fact is that it is to the interest of a set of foreign exploiters of the economic resources of the land to foment disunion amongst the Mexicans and profit by the quarrels and domestic strife which ensues. The oil interests of America and latterly of Britain are anxious to give support to that group of politicians in Mexico which is ready to give them more concessions than its rival when it comes to power. The result is, as Dr. Dillon explains in his illuminating book "Mexico on the Verge", that there is a "natural and inevitable" influence of oil interests on the destinies of Mexico. The consequences are disastrous.

No Organised Conspiracy.

Moulvie Syed Murtarza Sahib's condemnation of the recent communal murders and assaults is as complete and free from reservation as were those by Dr. Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan. But he does not believe there is any organised conspiracy behind these outrages. We are inclined to agree with him. While it is true that the recent outrages were more cold-blooded than most riots, it is as presumptuous to believe in any conspiracy behind the outrages as it would be to suspect an all-India organisation behind the riots. But if there is no organised conspiracy, there is something nearly as dangerous. That is the atmosphere of violence which may at any time lead a fanatic into crime. The ugliest feature of this spirit of violence is that some people think that a crime in the name of their religion is from the religious point of view not a crime at all. We regret to have to say that a few responsible leaders have said in their unguarded moments things that could be interpreted or misinterpreted so as to support this view. It is because it is necessary to counteract the influence of such utterances that we welcome every condemnation of every act of violence.

Congratulations to Mr. Vallabhbhai.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on his re-election as President of the Ahmedabad Municipal Board. When such a man was available, there need have been no opposition to him. But the opposition only served to demonstrate the hold Mr. Vallabhbhai has on the affections of his colleagues on the Board and of the people of Ahmedabad. He was elected by a thumping majority of 48 votes to 7. Mr. Vallabhbhai's past work as President has elicited the admiration of both officials and non-officials throughout the Presidency. The promptness and efficiency with which he organised flood relief in Gujarat are beyond all praise. Such workers are extremely rare and should be given every opportunity for responsible service. There is absolutely no fear that Mr. Vallabhbhai will, even apart from his assurance, ever cling to his office for the sake of office even when he loses the confidence of his colleagues.

What the Students Think.

The students of the Islamia College, Lahore, have rendered a distinct service to the cause of national solidarity by expressing their opinion that "Joint electorates, with reserved seats, are conducive to the social and political progress of the country." The resolution passed by them shows that whatever the extent of the backsliding among the leaders, the youth of the country, on whom its future depends more than on any other section of the people, are as sound in their views as they are staunch in their patriotism. All countries, which have won their freedom, after a bitter struggle, have owed their success to the prominent part played by the students in that struggle. Indian students, if they wish their country to be free, cannot be unmindful to the duty they owe to it. The students of the Islamia College must not rest content merely with the passing of a resolution in favour of joint electorates. They, as well as students in all parts of the country, must exert themselves, in all ways open to them, to fight the demon of communalism. For what they think and do to-day the country will think and do to-morrow.

Prohibition in Madras.

The Madras Legislative Council has passed a resolution demanding complete prohibition throughout the Presidency within twenty years and a start to be made immediately with at least five districts. There has never been any doubt about the prohibitionist views of the Madras Council, nor, for that matter of any other Council. It remains to be seen what action the Madras Government would take in the matter. They have promised to formulate their own prohibition proposals in the near future. The remission of the provincial contribution by the Central Government should help them to go forward boldly. It seems from what the Excise Minister has already said on the subject that he will soon make an experiment with two to five districts. Beginning with four or five districts would not be a bad beginning if the progress is kept up annually. And what is true of Madras is at least as true of Bombay, where Government are already pledged to prohibition within twenty years.

NEW UNITY CONFERENCE.

"OBJECTIONABLE PROCEDURE."

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, October 24.

In a statement to the press Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, M.L.C., Member of the Simla Unity Committee, said that he was considerably surprised to read in the press that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was calling another Unity Conference at Calcutta on the 27th instant. Mr. Jairamdas did not consider, that the manner in which some of these Unity Conferences were being arranged was at all conducive to smooth discussion of the very complicated questions which had to be handled to bring about intercommunal peace in India.

It would be remembered, he observed, that in August last as an immediate result of the agitation started in connection with the "Rangila Rasul" pamphlet, Maulana Shaukat Ali wrote on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee, to Dr. Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, requesting him to agree to the calling of a meeting when representatives of the Central Khilafat Committee and the Hindu Mahasabha could meet and discuss the communal situation and try and discover remedial measures. Dr. Moonje promptly responded to this invitation and as a consequence a conference was hurriedly summoned at Simla which nominated a committee known later on as the Simla Unity Committee. This committee sat at Simla from 16th to 22nd September. No conclusions having been reached on some of the principal points involved in the Cow and Music questions, and others pending before the Committee not having at all been touched, some members were of the view that the Committee pressed that the Committee should again meet on some future convenient date. The Muslim members of the Committee were at first divided in their opinion, but at last agreed not to break up the Committee, and the President was requested to summon a meeting, if he received a requisition within six weeks from eleven specified members.

CONGRESS AND UNITY PROBLEM.

Mr. Jairamdas stated that he was, therefore, taken aback, when soon after he returned from Simla to Poona to attend the session of the Bombay Council, he read in the papers that at a meeting of the Muslims held in Bombay on the 8th October, i.e., hardly two weeks after the Simla Unity Committee had adjourned Maulana Shaukat Ali made a speech in which he completely ignored, the decision of the Conference called in response to his own letter to the President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Maulana Shaukat Ali was reported to have said at that meeting "We made our supreme effort for unity with the Mahasabha group at Simla, but we did not achieve as much success as we expected or deserved. We will make another effort in Calcutta with the help of the Congress, the premier National organisation"

The public had now before them the consequental announcement made two days ago by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the president of the Congress, that he was calling a meeting of Hindu and Muslim leaders at Calcutta on the 27th instant to discuss the communal question. It seemed, therefore, clear that before hardly two weeks had elapsed out of the six given to the requisitionists to take steps to have the Unity Committee resummoned, Maulana Shaukat Ali and his co-workers had made

(continued on page 8)

STUDY OF INDIAN LABOUR

OBJECT OF LABOUR M. P'S VISIT

MR. MARDY JONES TO ATTEND THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, October 6. (By Mail).

Thomas I. Mardy Jones, Esq., M.P., who comes to Bombay on October 27, has had a varied career.

Born in a miners family in 1879, he worked as a coal miner for many years. By his talent he became popular in his Trade Union and filled many important positions. For further education he went to Ruskin College at Oxford, which is a Labour Party institution. He was later on elected one of the Miners' Agents under the South Wales Miners' Federation. He has published useful books on mining royalties; colliery rating; rent act guide, etc. His hobby is to collect old books and during his travels, he always keeps an eye open for them. He reads a lot and it is varied and expensive.

WORLD LABOUR PROBLEMS.

After being elected as an M.P. for Pontypridd Division of South Wales, he has devoted himself more closely to the study of mining and general Labour conditions in different parts of the world. He has travelled in Russia, Germany, France and Belgium to study the post-War Labour problems in Europe and has been long desiring to similarly visit Eastern countries. South Africa, Eastern India, and Java especially appeal to him as a Miners' Member. Among the 160 Labour Members in the British House of Commons, nearly one hundred are nominees of Trade Unions, who have now formed themselves into an active group, and a keen Trade Unionist and popular M. P. like Mr. Mardy Jones has been elected as the Secretary of this group. The Trade Union leaders within the British Labour Party seem to assert themselves more and more in modelling the policy of the Labour Party.

Recently Mr. Mardy Jones joined the Workers' Welfare League of India, and also the British Section of the League against Imperialism, thus extending his sympathies towards fellow-workers in the Empire, of a different colour or race. He is also a member of the Empire Parliamentary Association, of which India is now a recognised participant.

Mr. Mardy Jones is now paying a brief visit to India, intends to attend the All-India Trade Union Congress and also the Indian National Congress, and is greatly desirous of seeing the Indian point of view in political, social and economic matters.—Free Press.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL AT MOSCOW

PRISONERS' CONFESSION

LONDON, Oct 23.

Moscow.—The official Tass Agency, describing the proceedings at the espionage trial of further five prisoners, says that Vlaadmir Prove declared that from 1922 he had supplied information obtained by spying to Mr. Charnok of the British Commercial Mission in Russia. He wished to cease this espionage work in 1924, but in view of Mr. Charnok's threats, he abandoned his intention. Cyril Prove stated that he had been engaged in the espionage work since 1925, and gave Mr. Charnok information with regard to Russia's armaments and forces. Both brothers declared that they had regularly received money from Mr. Charnok.—Reuter.

IF INDIA WERE FREE.

"MISS MAYO WOULD BE PROSECUTED", SAYS DR. BESANT.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

DR. BESANT'S APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 5. (By Mail).

The following interview with Dr. Annie Besant was secured exclusively for Free Press of India:—

"The political novel of Miss Mayo," said Dr. Annie Besant, "is successful, because her informants are English people in India, who very rarely know about Indian life.

"I could write quite as damaging a book about Western civilisation, if I began with a statement of the horrors of the English slaughter houses, which are simply temples of the human stomach. Compared with the number of these slaughter houses, the number of Kali temples in India sinks into insignificance. If I began a description of the American civilisation by visiting the slaughter houses of Chicago, the hospitals of venereal diseases, or the night clubs of Broadway, my conclusions would hardly be a fair picture of the civilisation of the New World. But I have made it my method, after living for some months in America, to lecture on its admirable points, so as to stimulate others to admiration, and have not dwelt on the darker features which all Western civilisations present.

OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE.

"A person in describing a civilisation, has generally some motive in doing it. Miss Mayo's book has appeared exactly at a time when its publication would be most mischievous to the cause of Indian self-government. She is obviously entirely ignorant (I cannot suppose she purposely suppressed it) of the fact that the Indian custom has two marriages, the first acting as a betrothal, except that the girl is a widow if her betrothed dies, and the second after puberty, until which time she remains with her parents. She cannot also be aware that in major Indian States child marriage is forbidden, and that before the Reforms of 1919, wen in the Viieroy's Council attempts were made by Indian members to raise the age of consent in marriages, the Government, which had a majority of votes at its disposal, opposed this reform. She also cannot know that many of the Indian leaders are even now fighting against child marriage. Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore has abolished all animal sacrifice. At a huge conference of women, presided over by Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore, a resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the conference asking the Government to raise the age of consent to the age of sixteen. It is only by Indian efforts that this custom can be eliminated, as the Foreign Government is afraid of interfering.

RESULTS OF BRITISH RULE.

"These are, of course, only commonplaces to anyone who knows India. But unfortunately neither the English nor the Americans know much about that ill-governed country. Miss Mayo has not a word to say about the fact that one of the results of British rue has been the turning of a well-fed people into a nation in which 65 per cent. of the population only get 75 per cent. of the food necessary for a healthy life.

"It is the starvation of the parents that is the chief cause of the terrible infant mortality. When to this is added the condition of factory life in industrial Cities we get, as in Bombay, a state where infants born in slums die at the rate of 800 odd out of every thousand in the first year of their life.

"How anxious the Press in England is to save Miss Mayo's book from exposure is shown by the fact that the "Times" did not publish the protest signed by a number of eminent Indians. If India were not a subject nation, a book like that of Miss Mayo would have been prosecuted for stirring up bad feeling and for being obscene."—Free Press.

INDIAN REPUBLICANS' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

The attempts made by numerous leaders, like Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee of Bengal, have provoked a suggestion in Madras that persons who are of the opinion that India should be a Republic, free from all foreign control, should meet and consolidate the forces of Republicanism. Mr. G Venkatasubrahmaniam Chetty writes to the Press that an All-India Republican Congress is proposed to be held during the Congress week at Madras and he invites Republicans all over India to suggest subjects for discussion and a suitable person to preside over the deliberations of the All-India Republican Congress.—Free Press.

PROSPECTS OF COMMONWEALTH BILL.

DR. BESANT INTERVIEWED

LONDON, Oct. 5. (By Mail).

On the eve of her departure to India, Dr. Annie Besant was interviewed by Free Press of India exclusively.

After her magnificent address on the danger of the forthcoming war in Europe at the Queen's Hall on Sunday last, the Press representative found Dr. Besant quietly resting in Lady Delawar's house in Buckingham Street almost submerged in telegrams and letters which had come and were still pouring in from all the world over sending affectionate greetings on her eightieth birthday. The representative ventured to refer to that part of her speech relating to her desire to go back to India and work for her adopted Motherland and asked her if she was going to work again in the Congress.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

"Of course, I have joined the Congress and I am going to work for it. I am a member of the Reception Committee and I hope many other old Congressmen will join in again. In this critical priod of our history I am sure we shall be able to show a united front and revive the Congress to the position it held in 1917 and before. We shall all be one party standing for India. The one thing that matters at the present time is union," said Dr. Annie Besant with all the enthusiasm so typical of her, an enthusiasm which would shame many other youngsters by its spirit and its greatness.

COMMONWEALTH BILL.

Speaking about her Commonwealth of India Bill I asked as to what she felt would be the attitude of the Congress. Dr. Besant said:—

"It is before the Congress Committee, to decide what they would like incorporated in the Bill and I shall only be glad to do so. The I.L.P. Bill, which has taken to Commonwealth of India Bill as its basis, has unfortunately dropped all consideration about Indian villages. As more than 90 per cent. of the Indian people reside in the villages, no franchise which does not touch the village can ever be representative. The village knows its own affairs and although the British Government has deprived the villager of his own representative institution—the Panchayat—they have not lost their own traditions. The villager may be a technically uneducated person but he is shrewd enough to know fully well the conditions of his own village. There is one point by the way, which has rarely been touched upon and that is the very great defect of

(Continued on next page.)

"RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS"

'TIMES" CORRESPONDENT EXPLAINS

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

The Bombay correspondent of "The Times" (London) informs the Free Press of India that he is not responsible for describing Sanyasis as "now religious mendicants but in other days a sort of religious bandits who plundered troops."

The Free Press of India has sent a copy of his cable, and the Free Press is satisfied that he is in no way to be blamed for what is presumably an interpretation of the word "Sanyasi" inserted by "The Times."—Free Press.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

ADMISSION FEES RAISED

PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL MEETING.

The second ordinary general meeting of Shri Mahajan Association, Limited, was held on Saturday last when a very large number of members attended the meeting. Mr. Vasanji Nagshi, the Chairman, presided.

The accompanying report with the audited statement of accounts prepared and adopted by the Managing Committee was duly adopted by the General Meeting and it was resolved to have the same printed and published in English as well as Gujarati.

The following 21 members for the Managing Committee for the year 1984 were declared elected by them on the report of the scrutineers out of 56 candidates:—

Sheth Amarchand Harjiwan, Sheth W. T. Halai, Sheth Vasanji Nagshi, Sheth Chaterbhuj Devchand, Sheth Parmanand Narandas, Sheth Runchhordas Chunilal, Sheth Govindji Jethabhai, Sheth Ramlal Sukhanand Bhagaria, Sheth Ramdas Jeram, Sheth Keshavlal Hemchand, Sheth Rameshwardas Ramanand Dhedia, Sheth Soorajmal Poonamchand, Sheth Shivlal Narpatlal, Sheth Pragji Mansukh, Sheth H. Khimji, Sheth Manekchand Jaichand, Sheth Mohanlal Narshidas, Sheth Chunilal Tribhuvandas, Sheth Thakersey Purshottam Kapadia, Sheth Jamnalal Vamalsey and Sheth Mohanlal Kooverji.

The following eight gentlemen were appointed members of the Arbitration Committee:—

Bhai Vasanji Nagshi, Bhai Vasanji Thakersey Halai, Bhai Runchhordass Chunilal, Bhai Chaterbhuj Devchand, Bhai Rameshwar Ramanand Dhedia, Bhai Ramdass Jeram, Bhai Dhanji Chakubhai and Bhai Amarchand Hurjiwan.

ADMISSION FEES RAISED.

The admission fees of the Association was directed to be raised from Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 1,501 to come into force from the 1st of Pos Sood 1984, corresponding with 25th December, 1927, and regarding those of the partners in the firms who have not taken up the cards separately, it was resolved that up to the aforesaid period they would be entitled to get their admission card on the old partnership valuation. but as from the aforesaid date until further order thereafter they have to pay Rs. 1,001 (one thousand and one) as admission fees.

A special vote of thanks was recorded to the Dictator, Mr. W. T. Halai, for the disinterested services rendered by him to this Association both in the internal and external management from the very inception of the Association and in fighting out the cases and litigation against this Association and this services to the Association were duly recorded.

Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co. were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250.

Mr. Halai in acknowledging the special vote of thanks given to him in a most touching speech exhorted the members to maintain the spirit of unity in fact which had been the master-key of the success of the Association and not to take any action which in the least might be prejudicial to the interest of the Mahajan.

By way of illustration he intimated that the deceased members who had joined only a year and a half ago on payment of Rs. 101 left a legacy of 900 per cent. interest for their heirs who were paid a full one thousand and one rupees the value for the membership card of the deceased.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Regarding the prosecution pending he intimated that since the members had unanimously left the defence in his hands none of the members have had to incur any legal costs or otherwise in respect of the cases pending against them.

He drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that after the decision of the Test Case on the 20th ultimo 33 new members were admitted and he had a circle of his friends numbering over 200 prepared to join the Association on the admission fee being raised to Rs. 2,500. He enumerated several activities of the Association and further was required to be done. His remarks were fully appreciated.

A vote of the thanks to the chair, and the retiring Managing Committee and scrutineers terminated the proceedings.

SENTENCES ON KAKORI PRISONERS

MOTION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

PLEA FOR COMMUTATION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

At the next session of the United Provinces Legislative Council which commences on the 29th instant, Mr A. P. Dube will move a resolution recommending Government to commute the sentences of death passed on four of the convicts in the Kakori case to one of imprisonment and to grant special treatment to all persons now in jail in connection with the said case.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

EXTENSION TO SIR CLEMENT HINDLEY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Commerce Department of the Government of India protesting against the extension of term of office of Sir Clement Hindley as it would delay appointments of Indians in spite of the Legislative Assembly's resolution on the subject on September 20, 1924, and the Government pledge to appoint Indians on the Railway Board.—Free Press.

KHARAGPUR MEN'S WAGES OR AUGUST.

STILL WITHHELDBY RAILWAY CO

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 23.

At a mass meeting of workers held here last night a resolution was passed stating that the Government should force the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company to pay the workers their wages for August, as otherwise the Railway workers would be forced to resort to law to recover their money which has been withheld by the Railway Company.—Free Press.

KHARAGPUR'S BOMBAY SYMPATHISERS

MESSRS JHABVALLA AND MISTRY TO GO

A correspondent writes that on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Employees General Union, Mr. Jhabwala will leave Bombay on Tuesday (25th instant) for Kharagpur to attend the Conference at Kharagpur, on the question of the present strike, and on his way he will halt at Igatpuri, Nasik, Manmad and Nandgaon where he will address Railwaymen's meetings at different times.

All centre-workers are requested to make necessary arrangements at their stations.

Mr. B. D. Mistry will go on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Worksbop Union.

"RED ROSE" REACHES MALTA

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Malta.—The aeroplane "Red Rose" has arrived here from Catania.—Reuter.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF DEAD SEA.

RECLAMATION SCHEME.

CONCESSION TO BRITISH SYNDICATE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The "Sunday Times" states that a concession for reclaiming the vast mineral resources of the Dead Sea, including an inexhaustible supply of potash, has been awarded to a British Syndicate which is a subsidiary Company of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, after a prolonged struggle with American and Continental interests whose tenders have now been rejected.—Reuter.

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF MUNICIPAL BOARD FOR 3 YEARS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 22.

At a meeting of the new Municipal Board held this evening Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was re-elected President for three years by 48 votes to 7. There was a proposal to appoint the president for one year only, but it was thrown out by a majority.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was cheered and garlanded. He said that he would not stick to the Presidential chair if he lost the confidence of the Board.—A. P.

"KIDNAPPED BY MOORISH TRIBESMEN."

HUNTING PARTY'S FATE IN MOROCCO

ON TRACK OF KIDNAPPERS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Paris.—Four members of a hunting party, viz. Yves Steeg, who is a nephew of the French Resident-General in Morocco, his wife, and Jean Mailet and his wife have been kidnapped by Moorish tribesmen. The first indication of the affair was the discovery of the abandoned motor car in the desert of Douara, 125 miles south-east of Casablanca, in which were found two dead dogs, scattered hair pins, broken pearl necklace, cartridge case, and other signs of a violent struggle. It is hoped that the tribesmen are aware of the identity of the kidnapped persons, and that they will not kill them, but hold them to ransom. Troops have been called out.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEERS SEARCH FOR KIDNAPPERS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Rabat.—Volunteers are quickly forthcoming to search for the kidnappers of the four Europeans. The head of Intelligence Service has gone to the scene to organise search which is expected to take some time as the tribesmen have apparently withdrawn to their mountain fastnesses. The territory in which the car was found is a unsubmitted territory, and the fact that tribesmen who dominate the region are divided on the question of submission will make the negotiations for release very protracted.—Reuter.

CINEMATOGRAPH ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

In our Thursday's issue the more important of the questions issued by the Indian Cinematograph Enquiry Committee were published. The following are some of the further questions:—

Have you any special knowledge of, or connection with the Cinematograph Industry either in India or abroad? I so, what?

In your experience to what extent do Indians

(1) of the educated classes and (2) of the illiterate classes frequent Cinemas? To what extent is such attendance on the increase? (Please explain to what place or area your answer refers).

Can you give an idea of the composition of an average Cinema audience in the locality of which you can speak?

What proportion of the audience consists of children under 14 or of adolescents of impressionable age?

Is difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable films for exhibition to the British and Indian troops? If so, in what way exactly are the films unsuitable? What sort of films are both suitable and popular?

MONOPOLY IN SUPPLY.

Are you satisfied with the present condition of the industry in this country in its several branches of production, distribution and exhibition?

If you are not satisfied, what in your opinion are the main difficulties besettingg the Industry and what means would you suggest for assisting it?

Are good films readily obtained by exhibitors at reasonable prices?

If not, is there any special reason for this? Is there any monopoly or tendency to monopoly of the supply of exhibition of films?

Do the systems of "block" and "blind" booking and of "first run" or "key theatres" exist in India?

If so, explain the advantages and disadvantages thereof to the Trade and the public?

Have the exhibitors in this country sufficient facilities for pre-viewing films?

Have you any suggestions to make on this matter?

How does the present Customs Tariff on imported films affect the exhibitors? How far is it useful for promoting the indigenous production of films? What suggestions have you to make regarding the

PAN-ASIATIC LEAGUE

SECOND SESSION IN SHANGHAI

The second session of the Pan-Asiatic League will be held in Shanghai at Pan-Sung Yuan (outside the International Settlement) from 1st November to 3rd November.

Tariff generally on all materials connected with the Film industry?

Do you consider that there are Indian producers, directors, actors, actresses and scenario-writers of sufficient technical knowledge, enterprise, resource and adaptibility on whom the country can depend for a substantial output of films of real competitive exhibition value?

What measures would you suggest to supply any deficiency?

Do you consider that sufficient capital in India is or will be forthcoming for film production?

CONTROL OF PUBLICITY?

Should posters, handbills and advertisements of Cinema performances also be censored? What measures would you suggest for such censorship without undue restriction on freedom?

Have you noticed any such advertisements which were objectionable? In what way were they objectionable?

Have you noticed any improvement in the moral standard of the films exhibited in India in recent years?

Have you any suggestions to make for getting the co-operation of the trade in the matter of the censorship?

Is there need for a stricter control over the import and export of films? If so, why? What methods should be adopted for this purpose?

To what extent could public bodies and the Press assist in maintaining a good standard of films?

Should some control be exercised by Government over film production? If so, what should be the nature of such control? Should all film producing agencies be registered and licensed and their studios periodically inspected?

Replies to the questionnaire are to be sent to the Secretary, Indian Cinematograph Committee, C/o. The Home Department, Simla.

Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D., of the Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona Prof. R. Zimmerman, S. J. of St Xavier's College, Bombay and Vidya Vachaspati M. M. Madhusudan Oza, Royal Astronomer, Jaipur, have joined the Vedic Research Institute, Indore as associated members.—Free Press.

ATHLETICS.

HINDU GYM. SPORTS.

SATURDAY'S AND SUNDAY'S GAMES

The Divali Sports of the Hindu Gymkhana were continued on Saturday in the presence of a large crowd.

In all twelve items on the programme were decided and though the timing of some of the events were not good, still it was good enough for the general standard exhibited.

The notable surprise of the afternoon was the defeat of P. B. Katrecha who was selected to represent Bombay for the jumps at the Calcutta Olympic trials by M. Ramkrishna Iyer in the Wide Jump. The winner cleared 19 feet 8 1/2 inches, while Katrecha could only do 19 feet 2 1/2 inches.

In the Quarter-mile, Nambiar was the first home in 59 seconds which is rather slow, but he was not extended.

The Mile-race saw Nambiar score a double as he did the distance in the fair timing of 5 minutes 12 seconds.

Putting the Shot was rather poor as the winner could only cast a distance of 33 feet 6 inches, while the second man was nearly three feet behind.

The Sack Race was run in four batches, and it provided the spectators with plenty of merriment.

Great interest was shown in the Potato Race for the Ladies in which quite a large number of ladies participated with the result that the race had to be split up. Miss Bablibai Pai was the first home closely followed by Miss K. V. Dhumatkar and Mrs. P. R. Dalvi. In the second bateh, Miss A. P. Kothare proved her superiority over Mrs. B. Shirodkar, who was a close second.

The weight-lifting race was won by Prof. C. C. Shah.

On Sunday the Hindu Gymkhana compleetd their Divali Sports, at which a very large cdowd were present. The arrangements were excellent and Mr. J. S. Shroff, the Hon. Secretary, is to be congratulated upon the great success which has attended his work. K. K. Nambiar has been the hero of the meeting, winning five events, and placing second in another. Despite some keen competition, Nambiar has amply proved his superiority and fully deserved the championship which he won by a very substantial margin of points.

In conclusion, Mr. Shroff made a speech outlining the progress and advancement of the Hindu Gymkhana since its establishment in 1894. He especially thanked the members of his Committee for their loyal support and eulogised the spirit shown by the competitors, not forgetting to mention the leading newspapers for their kindness in advertising the event.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the President of the Gymkhana, then came forward to introduce Raja Pratapgir Narsingirji, and in a happy little speech explained his friendship with him.

The prize distribution was an interesting and graceful affair, Raja Prarapgir exchanging greetings with the successful competitors in the good old Indian fashion and cheers terminated the proceedings.

The Results:—

100 Yards, 1. W. S. Kothare 2. K. K. Nambiar. Time 11 secs.

High Jump, 1. P. B. Katrecha 2. Karthar Singh, 5 feet 4 ins.

Three Legged Race, 1. S. K. Pawaskar and G. S. Rao, 2. V. R. Tulla and C. K. Kasulwar.

Thread and Needle Race, 1. Miss Y. Shote, 2. Miss Dhumatkhar.

220 Yards, 1. K. K. Nambiar, 2. K. N. Divekar. Time 25 3/5 secs.

Target Shooting with tennis balls, 1. Mrs. Mahimtura, 2. Miss Dhumatkar.

50 Yards, Big Boys, 1. B. L. Parsotam 2. V. P. Hathode.

Middle Boys, 1. D. Hate, 2. W. A. Kothare.

Small Boys, 1. Taskar, 2. Kothawa'a.

120 Yards Hurdle Race, 1. K. K. Nambiar, 2. N. Ramkrishna Iyer. Time 18 secs.

Egg and Spoon Race, Boys, 1. V. Chandarana, 2. R. Nerwakar.

Girls, 1. Miss M. Pursotamdas, 2. Miss D. Senjit.

Chatty Breaking, Mrs. S. Patka.

Musical Chairs, Mrs. Dalvi.

One-Mile Cycle, 1. S. G. More, 2. S. W. Dukle. Time 3 mins. 17 secs.

Half-Mile Race, 1. K. K. Nambiar, 2. Karthar Singh.

Tug-of-War, Mr. Dalvi's team.

50 Yards: Girls, 1. Miss V. Khote, 2. Miss Vijayakar, 1. Miss N. Jamnadas, 2. Miss T. Shirodkar.

Individual Championship, Men's—K. K. Nambiar.

Individual Championship, Ladies'—Miss Dhumatkar.

CRICKET

A NARROW WIN

ELPHINSTONE C. C. BEAT ISLAM GYM.

On Sunday the match between the Islam Gymnhana and Elphinstone Cricket Club on the Kennedy Sea Face, resulted in a narrow victory for the latter. The scores were:—

ISLAM GYM.

I. A. Shakoor, b. J. Elavia	5
M. E. Shaikh, c. Pavri, b J. Elavia	13
G. M. Shaikh, c. Daruwalla, b. Bhappoo	59
M. H. Visram, c. Elavia, b. J. Elavia	6
A. A. A. Fyzee, b. J. Elavia	8
A. G. Khan, c. Elchidana, b. Bhappoo	23
Syed Mohd Shah, b. J. Elavia	9
A. G. Kazi, b. J. Elavia	5
E. A. Merchant, st. b. Bhappoo	0
G. Kazrani, c. b. Bhappoo	0
Shaffi, not out	6
Extras	2
Total	136

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

M. D. Banaji, b. I A. Shakoor	5
D. P. Tata, b. M. E. Shaikh	19
J. S. Daruwalla, b. M. E. Shaikh	18
S. N. Gandhy, c. b. M. E. Shaikh	1
D. K. Kapadia, b. A. G. Kazi	37
S. A. Daruwalla, b. M. E. SEaikh	4
P. S. Bhappoo, c. Visram, b. M. E. Shaikh	12
J. N. Elavia, b. A. G. Kazi	29
J. Elchidana, b. A. G. Kazi	1
F. Pavri, not out	6
Subedar, not out	1
Extras	12
(Total for 9 wickets)	145

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS.

SALE BY TENDER

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Northern India, New Delhi, the Accountant General, Madras, the Accountant General, Burma, Rangoon and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi on Thursday the 27th October up to 1 p.m. (standard time) for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1/2 crores.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The Bills will be issued from and paid at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Delhi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000. The lowest amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 10,000 at each rate. Each tender must specify the nominal value of the bills which the tenderers is prepared to take and the price per cent. which he is willing to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas. Tenders at rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. Persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same by 10 O'clock on the morning of Friday the 28th October and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Imperial Bank of India on the same day before 1 p.m. (standard time). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

THE GANG CANAL.

BIKANER'S GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT.

620,000 ACRES TO BE IRRIGATED.

His Excellency the Viceroy will open on Wednesday the Gang Canal at Ganga-Nagar in Bikaner State. The Canal is named after His Highness the Maharajah of [redacted] and is 84 1/2 miles in length. It has cost the Bikaner State Rs. 274 lakhs and is expected to irrigate an area of 620,000 acres. The annual receipts from land revenue and water rates is estimated to be Rs. 34 lakhs.

The idea of extending irrigation into Bikaner from the Sutlej river was first put forward by Col. Dyas R. E. in 1855. The first definite scheme was drawn up by the Punjab Government in 1905. From 1912 onwards numerous alternative projects were prepared and examined, but no real progress to a decision was made till 1918 after the War. The present project consisting in all of 4 weirs, of which Bikaner is, to get irrigation from the uppermost one at Ferozepore, was drawn up in 1919, and the Agreement between the three partners, the Punjab, Bahawalpur, and Bikaner was signed on 4th September, 1920.

The Canal is named after His Highness the Maharaja. The length of the Main Canal from the Headworks to Shivpur is 84 1/2 miles. The additional length of the Feeder and distributaries is 568 miles. The capacity is 2144 cubic feet of water per second.

COST.

Under the 1920 Project estimate the net cost of the Bikaner share was 201 lakhs. Under the latest revised estimate the net cost has risen to 274 lakhs. This does not include several items of expenditure which have been met directly by the State, and the total cost to be met by Bikaner is about 310 lakhs.

AREA.

The area which is to be irrigated by the Gang Canal is 620,000 acres. It is expected to irrigate in each year 240,000 acres of rabi crops, and 136,000 acres of Kharif. The total area of irrigable land commanded under the scheme is 910,000 acres, but owing to the share of the river supply allowed being insufficient 290,000 acres have had to be excluded from irrigation.

LINED WITH CONCRETE.

Except in the first 5 miles near the river, the Main Canal down to Shivpur, a distance of 80 miles, has been lined with concrete in order to conserve water and prevent water logging. The Gang Canal claims, to be the longest lined Canal in the world. This has enabled an area of 44,500 acres to be added to the irrigated area. The cost of the lining is 77 1/2 lakhs. The concrete has been prepared from 'Kankar' brought 200 miles from near Bikaner City. The Bikaner Railway has transported nearly a million tons of 'kankar' for this purpose. By using this 'kankar' instead of stone from the Punjab the saving to the State has been nearly 1 crore. A further 10 miles of the Feeder above the Ghaggar Bed is also being lined at a cost of 4 3/4 lakhs.

The detailed survey was started in 1921 and completed in 3 years. The whole area has been divided into squares of 25 bigahs each (1 big 5/8 acre) the length of each side of a square being 258 feet.

The soil is uniformly good loam with a small admixture of sand in places, except in the Ghaggar Bed where it is hard river-bed soil of great fertility. The average rainfall is 6 to 10 inches. The depth of spring level averages 120 feet.

NEW INHABITANTS.

The tract was practically uninhabited till 1850, since when up to 1910, 138 villages were founded. Owing to the precarious rainfall famines have been frequent. The tenure of these inhabitants was that of State tenants, but they have now been granted proprietary rights on payment of a low rate of 'nazrana' in order that their status should not be inferior to that of the new purchasers of State land.

CHAKS.

The area has been divided up into 913 chaks or watercourses, of which 495 chaks have been given to the old inhabitants in proprietary right. Their holdings, which average 98 bighas in size, have all been consolidated by squares on those watercourses. The average size of each chak is 50 squares.

SALE OF STATE LAND.

In order to meet the cost of construction sales of the State chaks numbering 418 were started in October, 1923 long in advance of irrigation, and the majority of these chaks have already been sold. Except for a few chaks sold by auction these sales have been made at fixed rates, approximately 25 per cent being paid at the time of purchase and the balance in 8 annual instalments. The greater number of the chaks have been sold to men of the peasant class, each chak being taken by men bound together by ties of relationship or neighbourhood, and there are no mixed chaks either amongst the old or new settlers.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The lining of the Main Canal is completed except for the first 11 miles which will be done in the next 6 months. Water is being meanwhile let down for that distance in the British Eastern Canal running parallel to the Gang Canal. Most of the distributaries have been dug. Irrigation will now start immediately after the Opening, though only a comparatively small area can be irrigated this year.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS.

The total demand on account of sales which have been already made and of nazrana is 460 lakhs, of which 179 lakhs have been actually paid up to now. The estimate of total Capital receipts is 610 lakhs.

NEW TOWNS.

New Tehsils are being formed at Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Padampur and Anupgarh. Mandis will be sold this year at Ganganagar, Kesrisinghpur, Karanpur, Gujsinghpur and Raisinghnagar, and new towns founded at these places. Ganga Nagar will be the headquarters of the new District.

RAILWAY.

A branch of the Bikaner Railway has been built in the form of a loop from Hanumangarh through Ganga Nagar, Karanpur, and Raisinghnagar to Suratgarh. A branch line to Anupgarh along the Ghaggar Bed will be built next year. The total length of new railway to serve the tract is 160 miles.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS.

The annual receipts from land revenue and water rates (less working expenses) will, it is estimated, be 34 lakhs when the Canal is fully developed.

RETURN ON CAPITAL.

The return (excluding capital receipts) on the cost of construction works out at 11 per cent. Counting also Capital receipts and taking interest at 5 per cent. the return is nearly 21 per cent. This does not include the largely increased income that may be expected under Railways and other indirect sources of revenue.

NEW UNITY CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

up their minds to scrap the Committee jointly appointed by the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Central Khilafat Committee and had decided to make an independent effort to settle the Hindu-Muslim problem "with the help of the Congress."

So far as he knew, continued Mr. Jairamdas, the Hindu Mahasabha had not been consulted in the attempt to scrap the old arrangements, nor was it a party to the new arrangements arrived at between Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Congress. Negotiations for which later seemed to have commenced almost immediately after the Simla Unity Committee adjourned, though the President of the Congress had been able to give only a week's notice to the public as to the nature of those negotiations.

OBJECTIONABLE PROCEDURE.

Mr. Jairamdas held the procedure adopted in calling a new Unity Meeting at Calcutta as highly objectionable. He was strongly of the opinion that any attempt on the part of Congress to reach any provisional settlement on the Hindu Muslim problem over the head of the Hindu Mahasabha was not only most improper, but would obviously be futile: just as much as a similar attempt by the Congress to reach such a settlement without consultations with and over the head of the representatives of the principal Muslim organisation would be. He was very much surprised to learn that Dr. Ansari who was to be one of the requisionists for the resummoning of the Simla Unity Committee was also a party to the new arrangements made between Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

In the opinion of Mr. Jairamdas, the first and foremost need of the present unfortunate situation was, as Lala Lajpat Rai had said, "to establish an atmosphere of nonviolence" or as Dr. Ansari had explicity put in his latest interview "the Mussalmans of India should be taught to love and the habit of not taking the law into their own hands should be included in them."

Mr. Jairamdas held that it was the duty of Muslim leaders to abandon everything else including the "passing of pious resolutions" and visit at least the areas where terrorist murders of Hindu workers had recently taken place and create by "real and genuine action" as Dr. Ansari had rightly stated, a proper atmosphere for any useful discussion of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Talks of peace could usefully take place only where there was a state, at least, of truce.—A. P.

ANGLO-IRAQ NEGOTIATIONS

KING FEISAL OPTIMISTIC OF SUCCESS

LONDON October 21.

King Feisal conferred to-day with Sir Henry Dobbs for 45 minutes. Sir Austen Chamberlain, Major Ormsby-Gore, Lord Allenby, Sir Henry Macmahon and Sir Herbert Samuel called at King's Hotel. Actual Anglo-Iraq negotiations will begin on Tuesday.

Interviewed by Reuter King Feisal expressed his belief in the complete sucess of the negotiations. He said the political financial and Military Development of Iraq had been such since the signing of the Anglo-Iraq treaty that revision was necessary; but he only intended to tighten the ties between Baghdad and London. He added that Iraq admission to the league would certainly be discussed.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE LANDS IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore landed in Rangoon on Saturday afternoon after the completion of his tour in South-Eastern Asia and in Indo-Asia. He was accorded a most cordial welcome.

Interviewed by the Free Press of India Dr. Tagore expressed that he had a pleasant trip and happy experiences.—Free Press.

LT. KOPPEN STARTS FOR KARACHI

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

A large crowd assembled at Bamrauli to see Lieutenant Koppen start on his flight to Karachi. He made two unsuccessful attempts to fly. After completely overhauling the engine Koppen took off finally at 7-5 for Karachi.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION REACHES KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

Marquess of Linlithgow, Sir James and Lady Mackenna, Sir Thomas Middleton, the Raja of Parlakamedi and six other members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India arrived here last night by the mail steamer "Varsova" and were met at the quayside by the Commissioner in Sind and numerous other local officials.

Sir Henry Lawrence in deference to the advice of his medical adviser will not join the Commission until November 18th.

The Commission will hold its first public sitting in Karachi to-morrow when Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer of Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur will be examined. Mr. A. A. Musto, Superintending Engineer of Lloyd Barrage and other important witnesses including Mr. H. Dow, Revenue Officer of Sukkur Barrage, Khan Bahadur Shas Nawaz Khan Bhatto, C.I.E., and the Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department in Sind will also tender evidence.

The Commission will leave Karachi by a special train at 9-30 on Wednesday night.—A. P.

ON TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

MRS. GRAYSON STARTS IN "THE DAWN"

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Old Orchard (Maine).—The real estate saleswoman Mrs. Frances Grayson who is a niece of ex-President Wilson, after two unsuccessful attempts to get away, finally started on her trans-Atlantic flight to Copenhagen, this morning, in a Sikorsky amphibian 'plane "The Dawn." Mrs. Grayson's co-pilot is William Stultz who is accompanied by the navigator Bryce Gildsborough. Mrs. Grayson set out first on the 17th instant, but returned because the machine was not properly balanced. She again started yesterday, but was forced back because the 'plane was unable to gain sufficient height.—Reuter.

CRUISER "DEVONSHIRE" LAUNCHED

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A bottle of cider, brewed in 1904 when the last warship of the same name was launched, was broken when the cruiser "Devonshire" was launched, at Devonport, by Lady Mildway of Flete. The vessel has a displacement of 10,000 tons. She is oil-driven, has a speed of thirty knots, is 600 feet long, and cost over £92,000. —Reuter's Special.

CARDINAL O'DONNEL DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The death has occurred of Cardinal O'Donnell.—Reuter's Special.

(His Eminence Cardinal Patrick O'Donnel, the Archbishop of Armagh was born in 1856. He was Professor of Theology and Prefect of the Dunboyne Establishment, Maynooth, was Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland and the R. C. Bishop of Raphoe (1888-1922). He was made Archbishop of Armagh in 1924 and Cardinal in 1925.)

END OF SPANISH MINING DISPUTE

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Madrid.—A referendum of the strikers in the Asturias mining district on the question of return to work resulted in a vote of 18,000 out of a total of 24,000 voters. Work is being resumed on 24th October.—Reuter.

COMRADE "SAK'S" PASSPORT.

FOREIGN OFEICE ACTION CONDEMNED

LONDON, Oct. 5. (By Mail.)

The National Left Wing Labour Conference have adopted the following resolution:—

"This National Left Wing Conference condemns the action of the Foreign Office in cancelling Comrade Saklatvala's passport to India.

"We congratulate Comrade Saklatvala for the campaign he has carried out in India on behalf of the Indian masses in their struggle against British imperialism.

"This Conference notes that British Imperialism on the one hand forces upon the people of India thousands of British aristocrats whom they do not want and on the other hand shuts out from India a natural-born Indian whom the Indian people hail everywhere as their friend and champion.

"This Conference therefore calls upon the Parliamentary Labour Party to do everything in its power to obtain the restoration of the right of Comrade Saklatvala to enter India."—Free Press.

LADY CURRIE MEETS WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENT

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Lady Currie, wife of Sir William Crawford Currie met with a serious accident on the hunting field near Dagnall. Her horse caught its foot in a bough when taking the hedge, threw the rider, and rolled over her. She had to be removed to hospital for fracture and dislocation of the hip and severe shock, but is progressing favourably.—Reuter's Special.

IF INDIA WERE FREE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

the present English system of administering justice, which makes the villager go long distances from his village and practically acts a sa denial of justice. A Magistrate cannot and does not know anything about the credibility or otherwise of the witness before him. He is also a Collector and often comes to the court much too worn out by his collection work to be able to give proper attention to his magisterial function. The British people are bad rulers, not because they want to be bad, but because they do not know the conditions of Indian life. That is one of the reasons why we have been trying to separate judicial and executive functions. I have, however, great faith in the near realisation of our aims in India."—Free Press.

NEED OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

EVIDENCE BEFORE LINLITHGOW COMMISSION.

RESUME OF WORK DONE IN ENGLAND:

DETERIORATION IN QUALITY OF INDIAN CROPS

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture has already issued nine volumes of evidence recorded in India. These volumes of evidence contain a mass of information regarding questions affecting the agricultural classes of India from every point of view. The information that the Commission has collected bears not only on the questions of agricultural research, but also on such questions as education, public health, communications. In short the enquiry has been so comprehensive as to include almost every aspect of rural life.

The volume, which was issued last night, of the evidence which the Commission took in England is extremely interesting. The evidence recorded there was of a different character from that taken in India; and every witness had some new information to give or some new suggestions to make. The witnesses examined in London can be divided into four classes: (1) Officers who are serving in India but are at present in England, on leave, and also officers who have retired after serving in India; (2) Experts and heads of departments in England; (3) Witnesses who gave evidence regarding organization of agriculture in the Dominions and in some foreign countries; and (4) Representatives of various firms dealing in agriculture produce imported from India, who spoke about the ways in which trade in such produce could be better organised. The evidence given by these commercial representatives is bound to be interesting not only to the exporters of agricultural produce from India but to the Agricultural Departments and the cultivators generally, as it gives information regarding the defects of Indian produce, the way in which the defects could be removed, and thereby the profit to the Indian cultivator increased, so far as the growing and sale of produce for export are concerned.

DETERIORATION IN QUALITY OF WHEAT.

Representatives of firms dealing in almost every kind of produce were examined. We have, for instance, Sir Stephen Demetriadi (representing the London Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. Rallli Brothers) laying great stress on the fact that the uncertainty of the quantity of wheat which is available for export from India is an important factor in reducing the general demand for Indian wheat. He points out that except in the case of Karachi wheat there has been a steady deterioration in quality in spite of the fact that improved varieties of wheat have been spread in India in recent years. He also added that the change introduced in the London market under which quotations are now made for pure wheat and not on an unclean basis, has led to improvement so far as adulteration is concerned. He suggested that in order to get full advantage of the season of shortage it would be desirable that Indian wheat should reach London as early as possible and that in order that this should be done attempts should be made to produce a wheat in the Punjab which would come to maturity earlier. Points like these are undoubtedly of great importance not only to the exporting firms but also the growers of wheat in India.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers speaking about trade in ground-nut deplored the tendency noticeable especially on the Coromandal Coast of steeping the nut in water before it was shelled. This practice appreciably lowered the price of ground-nut in the London Market. Evidence was given by Mr. Frost, Director of the British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd. regarding the various kinds of oil seeds exported from India. He spoke highly about the linseed coming from this country; but as regards cotton seed there was considerable room for improvement. As regards hemp and fibres generally, evidence was given by the Chairman and members of the Advisory Council for Plant and Animal Produce at the Imperial Institute. The Committee pointed out that the consumption of Indian hemp was limited by the great irregularity of quality, excess of dust and dirt in the fibre and the unreliability of packing. As for rice, which was exported only from Burma, the quality was inferior to what was produced in exporting countries like Siam, Japan, Spain, Italy and America. It was urged that Government should assist the people of the Province of Burma in the selection of grain and in improving methods of cultivation.

COTTON AND JUTE PROBLEMS.

As regards the important problem of Jute, the London Jute Association pointed out that there had been deterioration in the quality of jute during recent years. They

S. N. BUSHAN OCT. 22.

thought that it would be desirable to have an organization for jute on the same lines as the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and agreed that this organisation might be financed by a small additional cess on jute. It was rather a disagreeable surprise to see Mr. Littlewood, of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association, saying that so far as Lancashire was concerned it was very difficult for them to trace improved varieties of Indian cotton, in spite of the fact that the Agricultural Departments in India have taken great paint to introduce such varieties on a fairly appreciable scale. The evidence would go to show that although improved cotton is now grown in India it does not reach England in an unadulterated state and hence the grower does not now obtain the price he should get for the new varieties.

In connection with the trade of India with England and the Continent in general, the evidence of Mr. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner, is very interesting. He points out the difficulties of one man dealing with the trade relations of India not only with England and the Continent but also America. He points out the overwhelming need for a wider and better organization of India's agricultural resources. He is strongly in favour of a small export duty or cess on agricultural produce exported from India, the proceeds of such cess to be utilized as a fund for the improvement of India's agriculture.

Coming now to the evidence recorded by heads of departments and experts from England, we find that the witnesses include men like Sir Francis Floud, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sir Donald Hall, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Orr, of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, Sir David Chadwick, Secretary of the Imperial Economic Committee, Major Eliot, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, and Ormsby Gore, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM IN COLONIES.

The last dealt with agricultural problems in the colonies which so far as the question of co-ordination and of personnel of the agricultural staffs was concerned, had several points in common with similar problems facing India. He spoke about the proposals to have a combined agricultural service for the colonies and also about the suggestion to have a chain of research stations, which would co-ordinate the work of agricultural research in the colonies. Major Walter referred to the work of the Empire Marketing Board and pointed out that India was as closely concerned in the work of this Board as any other part of the Empire and that the Indian Government had the same right to submit problems and make application to the Board for a grant to assist in their solution

Sir Donald Hall pleaded for a council of agricultural research for India, whose function would in the main be a constructive one, which would review the situation, and think out schemes of investigation, and at the same time develop the machinery of research. Such council should have funds at its disposal for a period of years. Sir David Chadwick suggested standardization in the case of agricultural produce and the formation of an organization for agricultural development with a fixed non-lapseable sum allotted to it by the Central Government.

WHEAT EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Amongst the official from India, examined by the Commission, were Mr. Howard, Mr. Butler, Sir Patrick Fagan. Mr. Howard, who is working on wheat, is now well-known throughout the world, spoke about the obsolete character of the present organization of the Agricultural Department on the research side. He said that such an organization should be based on the nature of each problem and not on a separate science. There was great necessity for a wider training in the Universities and post-graduate studies; so that the investigator can bring several sciences and also practical experience to bear on the problems in India. He was for the organization of a Department for rural development, which would deal not only with research, but extension work as well. Mr. Butler suggested that the Pusa Institute should cease to be a Government Institute, and that control over it should be exercised by a public body composed in considerable part of non-officials. The Institute will, however, have to continue to receive financial support from Government.

Very interesting evidence was given by some of the witnesses regarding organization of agriculture and agricultural departments in foreign lands. Mr. Faber, the well-known writer on Danish Co-operation, describes the Danish system of agriculture and of education Professor Sharer gave information regarding the prevailing system of Egypt, while Mr. Julius's evidence regarding the organization of agricultural research in Australia, had led to co-ordination tant. He pointed out how the formation of a Board of Research had considerably obviated the difficulties in the way of research in Australia, had let to co-ordination and given a fillip to agricultural work in general not only under the auspices of the Central Government but of the Provincial Governments as well. He points out how the Provincial authorities, which were once jealous of the Central Government, were made to see the advantage of co-operation and are now working in co-operation with the Central Government in the matters of agricultural development.

It will be seen from the very short summary given above of the evidence recorded in England that it is very valuable and gives food for thought to every one who takes an interest in the development of Indian agriculture.—A. P.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

CHARGES AGAINST PROFESSOR

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Professor Chamansingh, a candidate for the I. C. S. who is alleged to have forged a declaration of date of birth Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, recorded further evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Bhagat Ram, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, and other witnesses from Patiala produced entries from the school registers to show that the accused's birthdate was January 5, 1900.

The Public Prosecutor having closed the case, the Magistrate framed charges under section 468 I. P. C. (heating, by submitting an application to the Punjab University for nomination to the I. C. S. competition and changing the date of birth) and section 471 (using a forged certificate). The accused was also charged under sections 415 and 511 I. P. C. (attempting to cheat the University by the use of the certificate). A separate charge was framed under section 417 I. P. C. for alleged cheating of the Punjab Government by producing a falsely attested certificate for nomination to the I. C. S. competition for which a separate trial will be held.—A. P.

TROLLY DASHES AGAINST THE ROCK

ACCIDENT IN NILGIRI RAILWAY

COONOOR, Oct. 22.

A serious accident occurred on the Nilgiri mountain railway to-day between Hilgrove and Runneymede stations when a trolley carrying Mr. McLean, permanent way inspector, an assistant inspector and two coolies dashed against a rock, with the result that all four were thrown off the trolley. All of them sustained serious injuries. They have been removed to the Lawley Hospital.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL TO BE EXAMINED

INDEPENDENT LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

Liquidation proceedings in connection with the now defunct non-co-operation paper the "Independent" are going on in Allahabad High Court. The liquidator of the Nationalist Journals Limited, proprietors of the paper, prayed that the Maharaja of Mahmudabad ex-Home Member, U.P., Kumar Rajendra Singh, the present Industries Minister, Bakshi Tek Chand, Judge, Lahore High Court, and Mr. R. D. Birla should be ordered to pay the arrears of treir share money as contributories.

Mr. Sperwai on behalf of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad said that his client had ceased to have anything to do with the Nationalist Journals Ltd., when he became the Home Member of the U. P. Government, and as a matter of fact he had contributed Rs. 35,000 when his undertaking was only Rs. 1.800. Mr. I. B. Banerji counsel for the liquidator said that wrat the Maharaja had subsequently paid was by way of a loan. In this connection counsel said it was necessary to examine Pandit Motilal Nehru, the chief promoter of the company who was expected to return from Europe early in November. The case was adjourned to 11th November.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

The "Servant of India" discussing the merits and demerits of Sir Chunilal Mehta's Bill about prevention of excessive sub-division of land says. "It is wrong to suppose that mere sub-division is responsible for most of the indebtedness and impoverishment of the ryot. The important cause of indebtedness has been want of capital and want of staying power during a year of famine. Unless these are remedied, the consolidation of holdings will not avail us very much. The cultivator who would take the larger holding after consolidation will either be a rich man like the English farmer, who has sufficient capital to manage from 50 to 100 acres of land or an impecunious farmer. In the first case land will pass into the hands of a man not belonging to the class of small holders or yeomen farmers, for whom Sir Chunilal Mehta has expressed his solicitude. In the second case, the new occupier of the larger holding will find it more difficult to find capital than for a small holding."

BOMBAY'S MINISTERS.

"Vividha-Vrutta" briefly reviews the career of both the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Harilal Desai as Ministers and says that there is not much to choose between the two. Mr. Pradhan's hesitating attempts at prohibition and refusal to grant the Bombay Corporation its demand for freedom to locate and distribute liquor shops has come in for a sharp criticism at the hands of the journal. Turning to the Minister for Education, the paper observes that he has very successfully checked the spread of primary education on the hackneyed plea of want of funds. Instancing his attempt to close the Dharwar Training College and describing the way in which he has dealt with the University Reform Bill, the paper observes that the Hon. Mr. Desai considers himself more responsible to Government than to the Council. The paper blames both the Swarajists and Responsivists for supporting the Ministers of their choice after such unsatisfactory work and appeals them to care for public weal and not certain individuals.

B. I. S. N. CO.

"Kranti" examines the statements that Mr. Walchand Hirachand lately made in respect of the allegations regarding the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Walchand said that the Company was mostly an Indian company, if its name and seventy-five per cent. Indian capital are taken into consideratiaon. The Agents of the Company are Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and the General Manager one Mr. Young, who is said to have expressed opinions in his examination before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee that vo contrary to Indian Maritime aspiartions. "Kranti" admits all this, but points out that the Directorate of the Company Sir Sassoon David, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and others and the capital of the company is also predominantly Indian. Why may it not, therefore, be said that the Agents of the company have been authorised to do what they do by a directorate consisting of such prominent captains of industry and patriotic businessmen?

CINEMA COMMITTEE.

"Mahratta" commenting on the appointment of the Cinema Committee says, "Granting that it is high time to take steps to control cinemas and films, there are grounds to suspect that there lurks behind all these good intentions a suspicion of advancing particular commercial foreign interests. The committee, though presided over by an Indian, has no Indian majority. One clause among the terms of reference asks the Committee to consider whether steps should be taken to encourage the exhibition of films produced within the British Empire. India members of the Committee will have to be keenly watchful that under the yarb of this extra sensitifeness to keep the moral condition of the Indian mind, healthy and sound, an attempt is not made to kill the infant film industry of India and preference given to films other than Indian."

"Udaya" (Amraoti) commends the address of Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. that he delivered on the occasion of the annual gathering of the King Edward College, Amraoti. Mr. Aney exhorted the students to avail themselves of every chance of getting such military training as was possible under the present circumstances. He said there was a great deal of difference between the demand of Swaraj, made by educated Indians, who have undergone mwilitary training and the one by others, who have not. 'Government knew it very well and that explained their reluctance to cary out even the very modest recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee. Even if India succeeded in getting Sawaraj, she must be able to keep it and without a strong defence that was impossible.

BACK FROM MALAYA STATES.

POET TAGORE IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, accompanied by Professor Sunili Chatterjee and the artist Mr. Suren Kar, arrived here to-day from Penang by the Japanese Steamer "Awa Maru." The party left Calcutta on July 12th for Madras, and then proceeded to Penang. They visited the Malaya States, Java, Sumatra, Sourabaya, Borobodier, Batavia and other places. After completing their tour in South-Eastern Asia and Indo-Asia, the party spent one week in Bangkok.

The poet and his party leave by the same boat as that by which they arrived, on Monday morning, for Calcutta.—A. P.

THE "IRENE" EPISODE.

14 OUT OF 258 PERSONS MISSING

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Hongkong.—14 out of 258 persons on board the "Irene" are missing. It is officially stated that the pirates fired on the submarine L4 when the latter ordered the "Irene" to heave to. The "Irene" which was set on fire by one of the submarine's shells sank later.—Reuter.

KIDNAPPING OF WEALTHY CHINESE

REIGN OF TERROR AT SHANGHAI

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Shanghai.—A reign of terror prevails among the wealthier Chinese in the International settlement in consequence of kidnapping of wealthy Chinese of which twenty cases occurred in two days. The victims have been bled to the uttermost, ransoms being exacted up to a quarter million dollars in some cases, payable by instalments. The victims have been even sold by one gang to another. The terrified Chinese are afraid to lay information fearing reprisals. It is rumoured that the proceeds are to be devoted to the communist agitation which is creating general labour unrest, engendering ugly spirit, the evidence of which is provided by a resolution passed by a secret meeting of mill-hand leaders demanding the organisation of special assassination corps to murder all reactionaries.—Reuter.

CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Moscow.—The trial of further five prisoners on a charge of espionage has opened before the Supreme Court. They include two military officials and M. Korostanov, Legal Adviser to the Revolutionary War Council. All are accused of espionage on behalf of Britain.—Reuter.

MADRAS MAYORALTY.

BRISK CANVASSING FOR ELECTION

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Canvassing for election to the presidentship of the Municipal Corporation, which comes off on the 1st November, is briskly going on. Though originally as many as five names were mentioned, fight has now narrowed down to two, namely Mr. G. A. Natesan (Liberal) and Mr. Sami Venkatachelam Chetti (Swarajist). The former, it is understood, is assured of the European support, and is trying for the support of other parties.

The Justicites are not putting up any candidate, but it is understood they have promised to support Mr. Venkatachellam.

The Congress Party has not yet arrived at any decision.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. OCT. 24TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

To-day at 6 p.m., Bombay Time, the Sign of the Zodiac will be Scorpio. The Sun will have a hard job for one month, and its repercussions will be especially on this much tried and wearied world. The world in general, and India in particular, will have many stings from several quarters, from which she will not recover for a long time. The sting of the scorpion of the American "Drain Inspector" is still working havoc. Its poison is spreading throughout the word. But the strongest sting of recent times is reserved for this month. It will probably be injected by Whitehall—in connection with the much-talked of Reforms. The communal sting will continue, despite the efforts of the garrulous sweet-mouthed leaders of the two communities, many of whom (with a few notable exceptions) keep God on their tongue, but Devil in their hearts. May God save poor Mother India!

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are the pillar of your little happy family, the lintel of your community and the kerb-stone of your country which generally is useful to the public and the wayfarer but which once become loose may cause him a nasty fall. You are a good musician no doubt and can easily beat at piano-playing experts like Pederewski. Why, has not some wise man (may be, a wise woman), said that coming events, physical or equestrian, cast their shadows before in the life's mysterious Book or in a two-anna worth of racing card or bulletin. At the age of three you played on the linoleum which showed pretty well that you were soon destined to be either a Beethoven, a Mozart, a Schumann, or a Puccini, though you spell these names very horribly, especially the third one which you sometimes write almost as "shoeman"; nor do you even know where they were born, either in Germany, or Italy or China or in Iceland. As a sort of corollary to your excellent ear, you are expert in eavesdropping and can almost repeat word by word what is supposed by fools to be "Between you and me and the wall only" (but really to the whole world and to no one else).

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MOTHER INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

ous precepts and the regulation of good manners." In the matter of the punishment of pupils, the Hindus were far more humane than Britons of the time of Dickens. "These old time teachers seem to have been against harsh punishments. Gautama says, 'As a rule the pupil shall not be punished corporally. If no other course is possible he may be corrected with a thin rope or cane. If the teacher strikes him with any other instrument, he shall be punished by the king.' Manu also lays down that a pupil who has committed faults 'may be beaten with a rope or split bamboo, but on the back part of the body only, never on a noble part; he who strikes them otherwise, will incur the same guilt as a thief.' Apastamba, however, allows as punishments,' frightening, fasting, bathing in cold water, and banishment from the teacher's presence.'

It was considered a duty for Brahmans to teach, and all the time the pupil was under instruction, the teacher was forbidden to accept a fee. When, however, the course was ended, it was the duty of the pupil to offer a present to his preceptor. Except possibly in the case of rich pupils it could never have been in any sense an adequate remuneration for services performed." (Page 35).

A HIGH IDEAL.

Again on page 46, "The foregoing account shows us an interesting and pleasing picture of the life of pupil and teacher in India dating back to many centuries before Christ. The pupil was under a somewhat rigorous discipline, but there was nothing harsh or brutal about it, and a high ideal of moral life and character was held before both pupil and teacher. The latter had no mercenary motive to impel him to teach, but was to perform his office solely as a duty which he owed towards others and his pupil in particular; and the pupil, on the other hand, was trained to a simple life, whether he was rich or poor, and habits of discipline, reverence, and self-respect were inculcated." The subjects taught were Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishadas and 'Sutras.' The Sutras were treatises of aphorisms on phonetics, metre,, grammar, 'nirukta,' astronomy, and 'kalpa' (i.e. ritual). Closely allied to astronomy was Mathematics (Geometry), Algebra, Trignometry etc.) To this was added 'law,' jurisprudence, medicine and philosophy. There is abundant evidence to establish that widespread, in fact universal, literacy and free education was the common feature of ancient Indian life, and big universities flourished in all parts of India which were free of State control. It is true that at a later period Vedas were not taught to the Shudras, but they had access to all other branches of human knowledge.

As regards Hindu learning in the Musalman period, Rev. Keay observes:—"Some of the more ruthless, or more orthodox, of Muhammadan sovereigns destroyed Brahman places of learning and scattered their students, but in spite of this interruption, Brahman learning continued." When the Muhmmadan invasions bursts upon India, both Brahman and Buddhist educational institutions suffered severely, and those of the Buddhist gradually decayed and disappeared, a process which was helped by the assumiation of Buddhism in India with Hinduism. But the Brahman education continued inspite of difficulties, and as the Buddhist centres of learning decayed, those of the Brahmans became more prominent.

Brahman schools of Sanskrit learning were indeed scattered all over the land in numerous towns and villages. These institutions were known as 'tols.' Sometimes in a town of special sanctity, or even of political importance numbers of these 'tols' were established side by and constituted a kind of University. Examples of these are Benares and Nadia."

(To Be Continued.)

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION

ALIGARH, October 20.

The Secretary of the Aligarh University Enquiry Committee informs the Associated Press that the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the fact that considerable misapprehension prevails on account of the publication of a statement alleged to have emanated from the Secretary of the Committee. The Secretary desires to state that the committee has had nothing to do with it. The only "statement" issued by the committte was an invitation to those who decided to give evidence to send in their names to the secretary. He further states that the Committee began its work on the 11th instant and has examined the Ex-vice Chancellor, the present vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other educationists. The Committee has received memoranda from all parts of India.—A. P.

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CINEMA COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S PROTEST

"The following letter dated 19th October, 1927 was addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to a Committee recently appointed by the Government of India, to examine the organisation and principles and methods of the censorship of the Cinematograph films in India and to consider cognate questions. One of the terms of reference is

> 'to consider whether it is desirable that steps should be taken to encourage the exhibition of films produce within the British Empire and the production of Indian films in particular and to make recommendations.'

My Committee have always protested against bringing in the question of Imperial Preference by a side-door. They would have no objection to examining the advantages or disadvantages of a policy of Imperial Preference taken by itself. Such an examination was undertaken by the Fiscal Commission and they could not find themselves united. If the economic and political bearings of this question are to be examined afresh the Inquiry must be undertaken on its own merits. The attempt to get in the acceptance of Imperial Preference by a side-door as it was done with regard to the Iron and Steel Protection Bill and the recent Indian Tariffs (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Bill needs to be deprecated. The inclusion of this term of reference again will lead that Committee to exclude all discussions even with regard to the encouragement of good foreign films or the question of patronising only Indian films by levying an import duty or taking such other measures against non-Indian films. My Committee beg to request, therefore, the Government of India to be pleased to delete this term of reference.

The personnel of the Committee is not satisfactory inasmuch as there is not a clear majority of Indians on the same. My Committee recognises that an Indian Chairman is appointed, but without an Indian majority the Chairman may not be able to do much. My Committee, therefore, beg to request the Government of India to be pleased to appoint atleast two more Indians enjoying public confidence as members of the Committee to secure the Indian majority.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

MR. N. A. BECHAR'S NEW BILL

Mr. Narayandas Anandji Bechar proposes to move a Bill to extend the period of the Rent Act for a further period of three years. The Statement of objects and reasons runs as follows:—

The life of the present Rent Act which was extended in 1925 for three years will expire at the end of 1928. And in order that the labourers and artisans and other workers with limited earning may not be deprived of the protection afforded by the Rent Act, until the housing conditions which brought into the existence the Rent Act, are improved, this Bill seeks to extend the life of the Rent Act for a further period of three years ending December 1931. In order however to minimise the opposition of the landlords the Bill seeks to reduce the control over the premises with a rental of Rs. 85 to Rs. 50 in 1916, in Bombay, and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25 in other places in the Presidency where the Act is in force.

RELIEF TO THE POOR.

Although houses of higher rental value are available and a certain amount of adjustments is already taking place by the law of supply and demand, a careful enquiry has revealed the fact that the rents of small houses built of recent years is all between Rs. 15 and 25 and above for almost half the accommodation of houses under control. The condition of labouring classes paying rents of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 is all the more distressing and one cannot easily visualise the state of affairs that my arise should the protection of the Rent Act be withdrawn at a time of acute trade depression and consequent pecuniary distress through which we are passing. Moreover the current value of landed property is about on par with that of 1916 and further back and with 50 per cent. increase in rents granted under the act there should hardly be any just complaint on the part of landlords to the continuance of the minimum control of houses when they are getting quite a reasonable return on their investments. However the continuance of the Act is not likely to be necessary after this further term of three years as the public bodies are getting alive to their responsibilities and the Karachi Municipality for instance have already made programme of building houses for their employees and are considering scheme for labouring classes of populations.

INDIAN TEXTILE TRADE.

LATEST STATISTICS

The statistics of imports and exports of cotton yarn and piecegoods of the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Sind) for nine months ending 30th September 1927 show that the total imports have increased from 263 million yards, in the first nine months of 1926 to 324 million yards, in the period under review.

Almost all foreign countries sending piecegoods to Bombay have participated in the increase noted above, but the United Kingdom still retains the bulk of the trade and her sendings to Bombay increased from 170 million yards to 207 million yards, an increase of 37 million yards against a total increase of 61 million yards in the sendings of all countries to Bombay.

Other features of are the advances made by Japan, the United States of America, Italy and Switzerland in Bombay Piecegoods market during the last few years.

IMPORTS OF YARN.

Yarn imports into Bombay reveal a very unsatisfactory state of affairs as far as the indigenous industry is concerned. The total quantity of yarn (all descriptions) imported into Bombay during the nine months under review is about 32 million pounds against 25 millions recorded for the same period last year. Of the countries importing yarn into Bombay, Italy has improved her share to the extent shown by the rise in artificial silk imports and Japan's share has slightly dropped down. Another interesting feature is that an appreciable quantity (about 4.3 million lbs.) of yarn is imported by 'other countries'.

Further investigation as to the exact type of yarn sent by 'other countries' shows that large quantities of grey singles yarns, 21s to 40s were received in Bombay from countries other than those mentioned in the list, of which it transpires that China alone sent about 4.1 million lbs. of 31s to 49s yarn.

EXPORTS.

The total quantity of piecegoods of all descriptions exported from Bombay during the nine months ending 30th September 1927 shows an increase of about 20 million yards as compared with the corresponding period of 1926.

The total export of yarn (all descriptions) during the nine months under review shows a decrease of about 10 million pounds from that recorded in the corresponding period of 1926.

Regarding the various countries to which Indian yarn is exported an appreciable increase is visible in the figures of exports to Egypt, East Africa, the Levant and the Persian Gulf, but Chinese trade has been reduced to an insignificant figure. Exports to China during the last calendar year amount to about 18 million lbs. This trade has been abruptly cut off and in addition, as has been already pointed out, Bombay has imported large quantities of yarn from China.

PROF. SESHADRI'S MISSION

SUBSTANTIAL HELP TO BENARES UNIVERSITY

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Oct. 22.

Prof. P. Seshadri's appeal for funds on behalf of the Hindu University met with a favourable response from the residents of Hyderabad. Donations amounting to the extent of 70,000 have been promised including a donation of Rs. 50,000 by Rajah Dhanrajgir for a hostel in memory of his guru Rajah Narsingarji.

Prof. Seshadri also interviewed some members of the Nizam's Executive Council for a grant and it is understood that they desired the Professor to have a representation sent by the University direct to His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

Prof. Seshadri leaves to-morrow for Benares breaking his journey at Rajahmundry.—Free Press.

THREE GOODS TRAINS DERAILED

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 21.

It is reported that since last midnight two Goods train Nos. 231 Down and 211 Down, have been derailed near Chakradharpur and Garabetta stations respectively, and another Goods train has has been derailed on line no, 25 in Kharagpur yard.—Free Press.

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or MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Hari Building, Old Customs House Road

"THE FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Brother Bharucha's letter in your to-day's issue, and will be glad if he, the apostle of "truth" will say, whether it is a fact or not,:

(a) That he went with me to 'all the officials' I saw.

(b) That I had no talk with any official except in Mr. Bharucha's presence.

(c) That Mr. Bharucha had all the facts and figures given to him in my presence, by the officials; in fact he took notes.

(d) That all the time that I was in Baroda Mr. Bharucha and myself went out in company and were together except when I went alone for human needs.

(e) That in each case the parties—Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. Dighe and Dewan Saheb to give me in writing their requirements.

(f) That Mr. Bharucha was shown all the said letters.

(g) That I placed the original letters before the Relief Committee.

(h) That my suggestion rehelp for Baroda villages was accepted in full.

(i) That, for reasons known to Mr. Bharucha, my suggestion rehelp to Baroda City was turned down.

Mr. Bharucha can have from Mr. S. K. Mehta, the Hon. Secretary. The Relief Committee, a copy of my report, if he wants it.

If all this is correct,—and this is Mr. Bharucha cannot twist,—I fail to see how I have greater official connections and how Mr. Bharucha is a great N.-C.-O.

It is not late for Mr. Bharucha to rerognise even now that no body is going to be hoodwinked by his statement of my having "official" connection and facilities. The age of adjectives is now past and even the Parsee Mahatmajee cannot revive it.

In 'fact' is that I have committed the sin of disagreeing with Mr Bharucha, for which Mr. Bharucha in his intolerance pillories. The attempts to crucify me in the past have not succeeded and till I have clean hands and clean heart I am not afraid.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
Oct. 20.

Manufacture of Cement in India.

The First Manufacturing Process.

This series of advertisements will show how much care and labour, and how many processes are involved in the manufacture of Portland Cement.

The manufacture of Portland Cement starts with a deafening din as the limestone is brought from the quarries in small tip-waggons and dropped into a large mechanical gyratory crusher, which sends up an unearthly noise by way of protest against the arduous task it is called upon to perform.

The mill grinds slowly, but it grinds exceedingly small, and the huge boulders of limestone once so unwieldy are reduced to pieces of an average size of 2½ inches, and are then automatically conveyed to the hammer and roller mills, from which they emerge as an exceedingly fine powder known as "RAW MEAL".

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Kalzana is the building material of all body cells.

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"A calcium deficiency is very common in children. In these conditions, Kalzana nearly always acts with gratifying results and for this reason I prescribe it freely."

Quickly growing children require an extra supply of calcium to build up and fortify the millions of cells of their body, particularly of bones and teeth.

Give your children Kalzana tablets. Then they will get the extra calcium, so vital for their health, in a combination which is easily taken up by the system. You will soon be able to see that—with Kalzana—they get new appetite, that their teeth become whiter and stronger and that their body-weight increases.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

Invaluable too for expectant and nursing mothers.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

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to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to: THE MANAGER,
Post Box 316, Madras. INDIA

RUSSIA THEN AND NOW.

FOLK-LORE WORKS MIRACLE.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATE GIFT TO HUMANITY.

"Russia is the bridge between Europe and Asia. She is transitional between Orientalism and Westernism. Her ultimate gift to human race is commonly predicted to be not economic on social evolution, but religion, and attendent upon religion—art, philosophy and literature." This remarks Stephen Graham, who has intimate knowledge of Russia, having lived there for years, in reviewing the historical and social facts which led to the present Government, in "T P.'s Weekly" in mail week. He writes:—

The starting point for the study of modern Russia is the Emancipation of the Serfs in 1861. Sixty-seven years ago Russia was a nation of slaves and slave-owners, and over the greater part of European Russia the peasants were sold with the land. In the sixteenth century, one era of England's greatness, Russia was dormant. In the seventeenth century she began to be a military power. But in science, letters, and art she can hardly be said to have had a seventeenth or eighteenth century. The nineteenth was the century, of her awakening.

THE TREK OF THE SLAVS.

The cradle of the Slavonic races appears to have been the Carpathian Mountains and the shores of the Danube. This is the Kluchevsky view. Other historians, such as Karamzin and Solov'ef hold that in the darkest ages before the ninth century mixed races occupied the great Russian plain without rule. Ditrubed by the Avar invasion, the Slavs migrated northward in great numbers to what is now Russia. There they encountered Finnish tribes streaming northward from Persia to the Arctic. But for the Slavs, with their stronger destiny, it is possible that what is to-day Russia might have been a vast Finland. The Slave invited Rurik and his Vikings to come and rule over them, and with their aid established Novgorod, Pskof, Kief, and other cities. The Northmen brought discipline and government, and their influence is felt to this day.

FATALISM AND MYSTICISM.

Levantine missionaries brought Christianity in the tenth century, and found the Slavs very receptive to Byzantine mysticism, ritual, and miracle. Vladimir, of Kief, and his army were converted in 988, and this coversion is generally regarded as the birth of Russian nationhood. Hence that "Holy Russia," which existed until the Revolution of 1918, and perhaps still exists apart from official government. Not that mediaeval Russia produced mystics and theologians of note, but the seeds of Gnosticism were implanted in the people, to bear fruit much later. Remarkable churches and monasteries sprang up: miracle, passivity to the will of God, asceticism became dominant psychological factors in the making of the Russian nation. Belief in miracle, in divine interposition has saved Russia on many occasions, but the fatalism of the masses, that passive acceptance of o suppose I will of God has on other occasion gone far to ruin her. God delivered Russia from the Tartar yoke. God delivered Moscow from Napoleon. Russia can only be saved by miracle" is still a commonplace of conversation among Slavs.

PASSING UNDER THE YOKE

After the release from the Tartars in the thirteenth century Moscow rose in power and Russia became Muscovy, how grand dukes became Tsars. Moscow subdued Novgorod, Pskof, Riazan, Perm, Kazan, Astrakhan, and ruled from the Arctic to the Caspian. Agriculture greatly increased, and the peasantry, so to speak, dug themselves in. There were wars and turbulences at court, but there was little to disturb the profound peace and unprogressiveness of the peasants who slipped from freedom into serfdom without protest or visible excitement anywhere. Peter the Great instituted many laudable reforms, but in fixing the residence of the peasants to the land they cultivated he greatly extended slavery. The great armies of Russia were founded on abject obedience.

It may be that the Russians as a race were young and that their time had not yet come. Or it may be that the Church held them back. But the national struggle for freedom and rights and a share in civilization was long delayed. Probably both the religion of the people and their early stage of development worked together for that social peace which seemed almost stagnation.

THE LEGEND OF THE TSAR.

The Tsars, moreover, extended their dominions freely; Siberia, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Tukestan, Central Asia added themselves to the European Russia, itself sparsely populated and in no wise won from its enormous forest. There was a great deal of room in which to be forgotten and in which to forget oneself. Ways of communication were few, and even after the construction of many railroads the great part of rural Russia was obscure. The Tsar was so far away from many of his subjects as to be almost legendary in character. The territory of Russia was so vast that its self-consciousness in nationhood was necessarily based on legends and folk tales. Even until modern times newspapers and books were unknown to the masses. But a remarkable musical instinct preserved the songs of bygone ages and added to national self-knowledge. Ignorant of real history the peasant was never ignorant of the spirit of Russia. This knowledge was stored in folk music and folk tales and in Church-lore. And it was spread over the vast territory by vagabonds and pilgrims.

In the nineteenth century Europe became aware of Russia as a world-force of enormous potentiality. Her population was impressive in number but her natural resources were even more impressive than her man-power. Her population of a hundred millions in European Russia, mounting towards two hundred millions in the Russian Empire as a whole, was by no means excessive. Properly governed and administered, Russia was capable of becoming more wealthy and prosperous than any other country in the world, not excluding the United States of America.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

It was as a step towards self-relization that Alexander II freed the serfs. That emancipation could not have been long delayed, and though it anticipated by a few years the freeing of the slaves in America, serfdom had become an obvious anachronism in Europe, and the institution itself pointed an accusing finger at the Tsars. But freeing the peasants from bondage meant freeing them from a great deal more besides. It meant freeing a great number of them from the land itself and the beginning of a Russian proletariat. Russia's commercial development, her new industries, mines, railroads, and large modern cities drew from the peasantry a great number of workers whose economic and social position was very poorly safeguarded.

The army, which was a conscripted one, remained founded on the traditions of serfdom. It could not accommodate itself to the new social situation established in 1861. Its brutal discipline as poverty in pay and victuals, bred constant discontent, and there was a tendency after an unsuccessful war for the insurgent troops to make common cause with the revolutionary elements in the factories and the mines. Thus, after the Russo-Japanese War came the abortive revolution of 1905, and after the terrible defeats of Russia by the Germans the great revolution of 1917-1918, the reperacussions of which are still being felt throughout the world.

FIXING THE PEASANTS.

Many things have however, reverted since the Revolution. Peter the Great transferred the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg, the revolutionary government transferred it back to Moscow. Alexander II freed the peasant: but the present Government has in effect fixed his residence to the district to which he belongs, and he may not move without permission; Peter reformed the Church, but the revolutionaries of 1917 abolished the Synod and re-established the patriarchate. The free circulation of books and newspapers obtained during the latter half of the nineteenth century has gone, and once more Russian national consciousness is in legend and music. The nineteenth century was marked by great figures in Russian literature: Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoievsky, Turgeniev, Tolstoy, and a great number of talented minor writers such as Tchekhof, Andreyef, Gorky, but now again, as in the eighteenth century, Russia is silent. Her great musicians belong to the same blossoming nineteenth century—Tschaikovsky, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakof, Scriabin. But the twentieth century since the Revolution exhibits only musicians in exile such as Stravinsky. In science none come after Mendeleef and Metchnikov. All philosophers and historias of note are in exile. Russia, except for the lose of crowded lands on her western borders, her territorial sway remains the same. If anything, Russia has extended her territory in the East, where she now controls Mongolia in addition to the Central Asian possessions of the Tsar.

DEVELOPMENTS POSTPONED.

Her commerce and her international life are less; her mining, timber, oil, and cotton industries are less developed. Despite the nationalization of the great estates, the area of agricultural cultivation remains about the same. But the potentialities of the Russian people and of Russia remain. The time of development seems only to have been postponed.

Russia, it may be said in conclusion, is the bridge between Europe and Asia. She is transitional between Orientalism and Westernism. Her ultimate gift to the human race is commonly predicted to be not economic or social revolution, but religion, and attendant upon religion—adt, philosophy and literature. On the material side, Russia with Siberia is the greatest undeveloped, unexploited land in the world having enormous possibilities in the production of food and material. But Russia moves slowly, and the hope with its great physical reserves, enormous territory and teeming millions, have time on their side.

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If all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

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VOL XV NO 151— BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 24 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE I WILL DELIVER".

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

CHAPTER X (Continued).

STELLA AND THE COUNT.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately marries him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. The following chapter explains the event leading up to the marriage of Rita with Jaffar.

At this stage, Mr. Jaffar seems to have lost his patience. He had been coughing significantly for the last few minutes. He now ventured to knock. Rita shouted: "Just a minute, please, she was anxious to decently wind up Mrs. Labnum's interview. Mrs. Labnum understood. She asked Rita to engage her as her housekeeper, governess or lady companion as things were not going smoothly with her small pittance. Rita smiled encouragingly. The door opened and as Mrs. Labnum got out Mr. Jaffar got in.

Jaffar: (Looking at his wrist watch-"Do you know it is coming on to six?"

Rita: "Really I didn't think it was so late and I have to go out at six. I am already late."

Jaffar: "Go out where Rita? I am dying to have a few minutes with you and you are ever going out or some one coming in."

Rita: "It is so. But I shall give you a few minutes."

Jaffar: "Only a few minutes are needed."

Jacar: "Well, then fire away."

Jaffar: "Alright, Mullaji, come in."

Mullaji had been waiting by pre-arrangement. He came in and began to read the 'kalma' (the article of faith) and before Rita knew where she was she had become convert to Islam and had got married to Mr. Jaffar.

Rita: "I did not intend to do so in a hurry at all. You haven't given me time to think. Moreover, I have not had a chance to consult my friends. In fact, I was going out to meet them. I must do so now."

Jaffar: "Mrs. Haroun Jaffar, now you are my wife. If I so desire I can keep you in purdah but as I have said I wanted a drawing-room wife and promised to make you one. I am a true believer. I shall not deceive."

Rita: "But I did not consent to marry you, Mr. Jaffar."

Jaffar: "Well, dearest wife, our marriage is a match for a year. If you wish to change your mind you may do so at the next 'Id'."

Rita: "What? You can discard me after a year?"

Jaffar: "No, not without payment of your dower which I have fixed at fifty dinars and five ashrafis."

Rita: How much is that?"

Jaffar: "Say about sixty thousand rupees."

Rita: "And what will be my fate if you die?"

Jaffar: "You are my heir and if Allah blesses us with an issue it is perfectly legitimate."

Rita was not averse to marrying Jaffar. She had no communication from him for several years—certainly seven and Mr. Pantaloo who was at one time a lawyer's clerk had assured him that that sufficed to snap the marriage tie. Jaffar had offered her sixty thousand rupees as her dowry. She would stimulate for some jewellery as his love offering. Mr. Jaffar was waiting impatiently for Rita to accompany him to his rooms. She had to telephone Imam at the hospital that his uncle had made it impossible for her to see him.

Rita: "Mr. Jaffar, you have known me for nearly three months, but you have made me no present."

Jaffar: "Present? Rita I have presented myself to you."

Rita: "Yes, but in that queer Mutah marriage of which I know so little. I want you to make me a wedding present."

Jaffar: "Certainly, certainly. Take this ring. It can be altered. It is a fine brilliant. Cost me fifteen thousad rupees. It is worth a great deal more now."

Rita: "No, I want a pearl necklace as well."

Jaffar: "Very well, very well. I will make one for you tomorrow or the day after. You see owing to our 'Id' our firm is closed for three days. But I promise you, Rita, you shall have it. You shall have a pearl necklace."

Rita was now Mrs. Jaffar. She was not quite happy about it. For though she liked to live in luxury and opulence, her heart went to Mr. Tomlins, and she had a secret admiration for Imam as well. And as for Pantaloo, he was the friend of her youth—a sort of a privileged libertine and he did not count.

CHAPTER XI.
STELLA AND THE COUNT.

Meanwhile Rita had thus entered into a bond of matrimony with the pearl merchant, her friend Stella was doing Europe with the Count. She wrote to Rita of the good things she was enjoying, praising the count for his 'bon homie' and munificence. She read to the Count Rita's account of her marriage to a millionaire. She envied Rita for she too was jealous. What woman is not? The count made light of such 'marriage de convenance' which he said were little short of concubinage. Stella demurred to that expression.

Stella: "What do you then call a real marriage?"

The Count: "Ah, a real marriage is more than I can define."

Stella: "But you don't like a girl marrying for money?

The Count: No, my dear, no. No.—no.

Stella: "Then I suppose you want her to marry for love?"

The Count: "Ah, yes—certainly. Stella, you have hit the mark. That is my real idea of marriage.

Stella: "But love does not hatch in a day. It grows—"

The Count: "And diminishes."

Stella: "Yes, it diminishes. Is marriage to stand on such sands?"

The Count: "Well, I am no philosopher I am a man of the world. And I have always heard that love is accessasy for happiness."

Stella: "Ah, but love and marriage are two things apart."

The Count: "Well, well, we will not argue, we will change the subject, Stella. As I said before I am no philosopher. And I venture to doubt if even philosophers know much about love."

Stella: "Well, as you wish to change the subject I will not prolong it. Let us go to the Casino."

Stella was no good at arguments. Nor was the count. they were two plain blunt people who saw things on surface, and were often deceived by appearances. To them the glamour of a Court was far more important than accumulation of wealth or love—not that the Count despised money-making. If he had he would not have given Stella the foretaste of gambling. And he would not have run through his large fortune which he had amassed from the pork trade. The fact is three months of combined dissipation and gambling had pauperised the Count. His means were now slender. He wanted to avoid the Casino as he would avoid plague, but Stella would not let him. She still hoped against hope that the Count's affairs would mend themselves. But they did not as Stella discovered to her cost when on rising one morning from her bed, she found the count missing from the Pension. She enquired for him but no one could give any clue. She was herself penniless. No, she was not quite penniless. She had just ten pence with her. The Count's luggage was every day getting beautifully less. What little was left of it had evaporated with him.

Now all this happened at the St. Augustin Spa that favourite spot on the Riviera below the Alps where the splendour of the mountain scenery blends with the gorgeousness of the sea. It is a place which boasts of a suicide hall where love-lorn and pelf-shorn souls are lulled to quiet by painless extermination. It is the lethal chamber to which the high and the mighty, the scamp and the impecunious resort for mortal absolution. As soon as a visitor is missing from any Pension the first tip the porter gives is to call at the Abbey as this place is euphemistically called. Stella went to the Abbey and learnt the truth. She was given a cover which she tore open with trembling hands. It said:

"My dear Stella,

I have no heart to speak to you or to kiss you before I make my last journey. The fact is that I have been dead broke for some time. But I had hoped that things would right themselves. Instead, they have gone from bad to worse. They cannot be worse now. I have been able to raise only a ten franc piece on my clothes. It is yours. I am now going to leave for another and, I hope, a better world where no butchers will not pose as Counts and Casinos will be no more.

Adieu."

So the Count had committed suicide. He had left her the legacy of ten francs which was all he had. She was now a penniless pauper in a foreign land. What was she to do? She would wire to Rita. She did.

Rita's one redeeming feature was her amiability to comparative strangers. Moreover, she had suddenly been placed on the 'masnad' of a millionaire and she wanted to impress upon her friends the image of her new grandeur. So she wired twenty five pounds to Stella and offered more, if necessary. It was just sufficient to take Stella to Rita (to give her old and more familiar name) who was cruising in her yacht with Jaffar. Rita was an annual wife and wanted to make the most of her temporary spousehood. Jaffar was having a slack season in winter; as his cough had increased he was advised a cruise. It was mutually beneficial and was therefore easily arranged.

Stella was welcome in the yacht as Mrs. Labnus whom Rita had offered to employ was not a good sailor. In spite of her growing years (she had just finished celebrating her thirty second anniversary), Stella was now in the pink of coodition. The Spa Springs rejuvenated her frame. The Count had introduced her to "society" and all its vanities, distractions, dissipations, pretences.

G. S. A.
Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England whose name is being freely suggested for the presidentship of the Statutory Commissin on Indian Reforms.

WEATHER TO ORDER.

MAKING RAIN AND SUNSHINE AT PLEASURE

BOMBARDMENT OF CLOUDS

SCIENTISTS' PREDICTIONS AND SUCCESS

Will man ever master the weather and regulate his daily supply of rain and sun shine? Is the time coming when London and Manchester will enjoy the climate o Monte Carlo? Sir Oliver Lodge the other day predicted our ultimate conquest of th weather, and already giant strides have been made towards this great goal. The following article, reproduced from "Sunday Chronicle" gives an idea of the effort made by the scientists and the results obtained so far.

While we were groaning at a summer of deluges, the farmers of South Africa were praying for the rain that never came. Their crops were shrivelling under the burning eye of an African sun.

Into this vivid blue air soared a squadron of fast aeroplanes. They rose to a high altitude became merest specks against the blazing blue. But presently the gentlest of rains fell upon the parched earth.

When Professors Bancroft and Warren, two experimenters, propounded their theory that much rain was held in suspension because the minute moisture particles which formed its clouds were too light to fall, their theory was generally endorsed.

But when both theorists claimed that they could convert such floating moisture into rain, they underwent the battery of ridicule, which is the usual lot of the pioneer.

Yet they were right, and the swift 'planes that went up after the rain into the African sky proved them right.

The principle behind this triumph is an elementary one, strange as it may sound. Each particle of moisture floating high above the parched earth has at its centre a core of dust. When the temperature falls each particle will join its neighbours, form big drops of rain and be precipitated.

Now it was already known that electricity has the effect of speeding up condensation, and from this fact came the scheme.

The fast 'planes that have been sent aloft in Africa, and in America, have carried large quantities of electrified sand. It is cast overboard into the floating moisture, and, being both negatively and positively charged, it soon converts the moisture into actual rain.

The possibilities of the extensive use of this system are immense. For example, as the result of the conquest of the Atlantic, meteorological observers are charting the transatlantic air so that reports may be given to air-craft as to-day they are given to short-journey fliers.

Most of the rainfall we endure comes to us from the Atlantic. The colder atmosphere of the ocean keps the clouds travelling, the warmer air of the land causes precipitation.

In the future, say these makers of magic weather, vast fleets of airplanes will go out to meet the onrushing battalions of rain-clouds. They will soar above them and bombard them with their electrified sand. The rain will fall into the ocean and the sun will continue to shine over us.

In the same way, in times of drought, it will be possible to induce rain to fall from skies apparently cloudless.

In short, we shall be master of our weather, able to regulate our rain and sunshine as now we regulate an electric house heater.

INTERNAL FIRES.

Recently a Frenchman propounded what may well seem to-day a preposterous theory. He claimed that it might be possible to divert the Gulf Stream, and, by so doing, make the Tropics temperate and our own climate of Europe warm, sunny, and semitropic. Many qualified technicians claim that the idea is quite sound and perfectly feasibe.

During the session of the British Association at Leeds a few weeks ago a quiet, spectacled man startled the learned assembly with yet another proposition for regulating the weather of the world.

The scheme of Mr. John Hodgson was nothing else, than the tapping by man of the earth's central fires. Quite quietly, as though he was dealing with some quite orthodox subject, he elaborated his ideas.

First he claimed that the stored up heat of the earth was estimated at 31 million times that of the available coal supply; secondly, he claimed that man can tap that heat.

CONTINUOUS HEAT.

Was this a vision of harnessed volcanoes and boiling geysers? Not a bit of it, though in California volcanoes have already been harnessed with considerable success.

Mr. Hodgson's scheme went much further. He visualised the day when we would bore down no less than thirty miles into the earth where there is a terrific temperature. These giant wells of fire would be bored by means of eroding aluminium alloy, melted by the electricity and circulated by heated compressed air.

At such a depth the temperature of the earth is around 450 deg. Fahrenheit. One such well would yield 4,500 horse-power in energy, and produce an unending stream of heat which could be used to raise the temperature of the air, to warm coastal waters and revolutionise climate.

The world is steadily becoming over-populated while vast tracts of the globe remain unihabitable on account of extremes of climate. Will science open up the Arctic Zones for multiplying humanity? It seems a posibility.

What would life be like on a world whose climate was artificially controlled? How would it affect, say, the capital of the Empire?

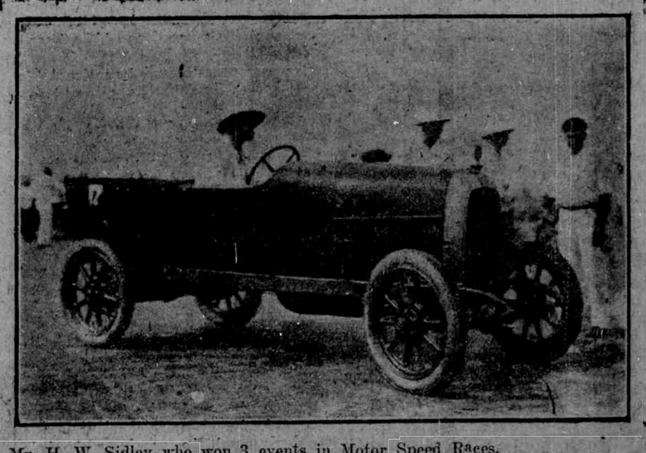
SUN ALWAYS.

Probably we should find ourselves enjoying a climate similar to that of the Rivera. We should introduce new types of semi-tropical trees and shrubs. Our great parks would become luxuriant, sun-drenched playgrounds, and our streets, now drab for the major part of the year, would be shaded by tropical trees under whose coolness we should sit in our solar topees drinking iced drinks.

A mad dream? Perhaps. Nearly fifty years ago old Barnum—certainly no scientist—predicted that the Atlantic would be flown. People tapped their heads, but he actually started to scheme the details of the flight which has only become an accomplished fact within the last four years.

Time has a way of revenging the audacity of man.

An event in the Motor Speed Trial races held in last week on the Worli Sea Face.



Mr. H. W. Sidley who won 3 events in Motor Speed Races.

LAWYERS' FABULOUS FEES.

MILLIONS FROM HASTY LITIGANTS

The expense of litigation nowadays is enormous. The forthcoming Law Sittings, which open on October 12, remind one that an application regarding the interpretation of a will, even where the estate is worth only a few hundred pounds and there is no opposition, costs £50, while a very ordinary case of a dispute concerning property valued at from £100 to £300 may cost more than £150.

If the bill is to be kept down to £150, the action must take not more than half a day to try, expert evidence must be unnecessary, a special jury must be dispensed with, there must be no heavy disbursements for preliminary inquiries, and the witness must live in London or its environs. The fees of the two counsel on each side, however, could be reckoned in the £150, though, of course, neither leader would have to be a fashionable K. C.

As a matter of fact, a small action in the High Court frequently, if not generally, costs much more than £150. Recently a bill for £101 was incurred to recover £75, the amount of a dishonoured cheque, and on a commercial claim to recover £27 the costs were £897.

MUCH ADO ABOUT A WHALE.

These amounts, large as they are, are sometimes dwarfed into insignificance, particularly when there is the "I-won't-be beaten" spirit on both sides. A remarkable instance was a certain breach of contract case. Though it was heard in a referee's court, it cost £26,000, or £16,500 more than the amount in dispute.

Just as preposterous was an action over the shooting of a ton of coke through a plate-glass window instead of down a coal-hole. The owner of the window claimed modest damages, and the case ended in the House of Lords after costs amounting to about £80 had been incurred.

Some years ago, too, there was a costly action to determine the ownership of a stranded whale, which was really worthless, because nobody would have it as a gift. In this case, however, collateral rights were at stake.

Often, indeed, small actions of this kind are relatively more expensive than was the "thousand-pound-a-day case," which kept a judge occupied for the greater part of 1916. In this £500,000 worth of gold was involved, and the total costs amounted to more than £150,000, about one-third of which was for the Chancery proceedings alone.

COUNTY COURT COSTS.

An important item in bills of costs for big actions consists of shorthand note-taking, transcription, and printing, this frequently accounting for thousands of pounds. Counsel's fees also absorb a lot of money. In a trial for damages for alleged misrepresentation that cost £7 a minute, the leaders' fees amounted to £4,500, plus "refreshers" for each at the rate of £100 a day. In a commercial action heard in 1910, counsel's retainers amounted to £4,750, "refreshers" to £15,000, and fees for daily consultations to £1,700. Counsel in the Russell divorce case, again, were paid retainers of £2,800, with, of course, "refreshers" in proportion.

But it is not only in the High Court that litigation is an expensive luxury. Costs in the "poor man's court"—the county court mount up at an astonishing rate. In a recent claim for £70 the costs totalled £17 16s., and for an action brought in the Hull County Court to recover £14 the unsuccessful plaintiff was presented with a bill for £24 10s., exclusive of court fees.

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